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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

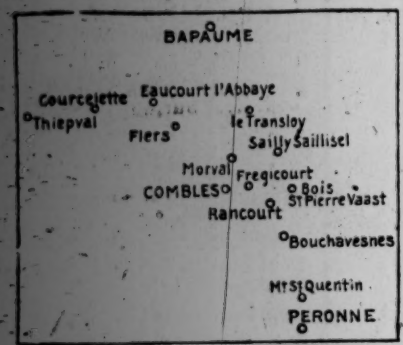
Considerable progress has been made by the Allies on the Somme front during the past 24 hours. The British have extended their line north of Gueudecourt and towards the Butte de Warlencourt; while the French have completed the capture of the village of Sully Saillisset, an important position some two and one half miles northeast of Comblès.

In Transylvania, according to Berlin, the whole position remains unchanged; but Bucharest claims successful defensive and offensive actions at certain points, notably in the Oltuz valley and in the Alt valley.

Fighting of the most determined character continues in Galicia, and Petrograd reports the repulse of strong German counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Koryutitza and Bolshovye.

In Macedonia, according to Paris, the French forces have penetrated the German and Bulgarian trenches to a depth of 400 meters, on the right bank of the Vardar. Paris also notes the appearance of Turkish contingents on the lower Struma.

Rome reports the capture of a strong Austrian redoubt in the Trentino, built on a commanding position known as the "Tooth of Pasubio."



In region between Arras and Somme Allied forces have captured Sully Saillisset and have driven Germans from ridges northwest and northeast of village.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday.—The official report of the German army headquarters staff is as follows:—Group of Prince Rupprecht: The artillery fighting attained considerable intensity over wide sectors, especially north of the Somme. During the evening the British attacked between le Sars and Gueudecourt and the French from les Boeufs as far as Rancourt. On both sides of Eaucourt-l'Abbaye our destructive fire brought to bear upon the enemy storming trenches reduced the attack at the outset to failure. Near Gueudecourt stubborn hand to hand fighting developed, during which our positions were held in their entirety.

French troops which advanced to the attack from the region of Morval and Rancourt were repulsed after a hard fight. The French have forced their way into Sully-Saillisset, and fighting there is still going on.

Adjacent to the principal place of attack near Thiepval, Courcellette and Bouchavesnes, attacks made by our opponents failed to gain any success for them.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the course of aerial fighting. Army group of the German crown prince: On the eastern bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was lively artillery firing.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: After the failure with heavy losses of strong infantry attacks against our front west of Lutsk (in Volhynia), the Russians limited their efforts there to lively artillery fire. Hungarian which attacked an Austro-Hungarian position near Zwyzyn, northwest of Zalozze, was driven back to its trenches, with heavy losses, by our fire.

On the western bank of the Narayuvka, southwest of Herbutov, Bavarian troops, after effective artillery preparation, stormed a Russian point of support, and brought back two officers, 350 men and 12 machine guns.

Army group of Archduke Charles Francis: On the River Bystritsa Solovtina an attack made against our advanced position failed.

In the Carpathians, Lucca height has been under a strong bombardment. Attacks in the Kirilbaba sector were repulsed.

Siebenbrunn (Transylvania) front: The whole position was unchanged. Macedonian front: Increased artillery fire preceded enemy local attacks west of the Bitoly (Monastir) Florina railway line, and also north and northeast of the Nidje plain. These attacks failed. A Bulgarian attack cleared a Serbian outpost on the northern bank of the River Tcherana.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Thursday.—The war office communication issued yesterday says:—

On the northern and northwestern fronts there have been artillery actions to the west of Tulghe and Bucac. The enemy attacks were repulsed. We took 90 prisoners. On Bolovis we also took two officers and 55 men prisoner. In the Tross valley fighting continues. Up to the present we have taken one officer and 104 men prisoner. In the Usl valley all enemy attacks have

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ALLIES COMPLETE THE CAPTURE OF SAILLY SAILLISSET

St. Pierre Vaast Wood Now Being Invested on Three Sides—Threat to Rumania Checked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England, Thursday.—The allied successes yesterday included the capture of the village of Sully Saillisset, two and one half miles northeast of Comblès.

This village forms part of the German positions running through le Transloy and Beaulencourt and outflanks both the Transloy, which is on the north and the formidable Bois St. Pierre Vaast on the south.

The latter is now being invested on three sides in the usual allied manner of tackling points particularly well fortified.

A noticeable feature of the day's fighting was the French advance opposite Peronne where no forward movement has occurred since the early days of the offensive.

On other fronts there are indications that adequate measures have been taken to meet von Falkenhayn's threat to Rumania, by including the renewed attack upon the German positions north of Halicz and the arrival of Russian reinforcements for the Rumanians. The Rumanian official communication states the position is reassuring. That there is no cause for allied anxiety on this front was emphasized to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Lord Derby.

PROHIBITION IS URGED FROM AN ECONOMIC POINT

The Rev. Charles Stelzle a Speaker at the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. at Taunton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Consideration of the proposed amendment to the state constitution that the annual membership fee be \$1, including a subscription to the organization's publication, and recognition of unions and members having obtained the largest number of new members are on today's program of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. holding its forty-third annual convention in this city. This evening the work of the social service department of the W. C. T. U. will be presented by Miss Caroline M. Caswell of Boston, head of the Frances E. Willard settlement.

Telling arguments in favor of prohibition from the economic standpoint were brought out in the address of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, founder of the New York Labor Temple, who speaking as a labor union man showed how organized labor would be benefited by turning to legitimate lines the money now invested in the liquor traffic.

At the outset, the speaker declared that \$2,000,000,000 spent annually in the United States for liquor was four times as much as was spent for all the schools and equaled the combined earnings of all the trade unionists in the country. The literature of the liquor men had presented the argument against prohibition, that if the liquor traffic should be wiped out it would occasion a panic. He had investigated this side of it for a whole year, to see if there were any grounds for such a supposition. In what he had ascertained, he had taken none of his figures from the anti-saloon league or any temperance organization's compilation and to avoid the criticism that the figures had not been correct as honest search could make them, or as fair to all as they could be, he had gone to the United States census. He had found that the argument of the liquor men that national prohibition would create a panic was a huge fallacy. The liquor people had not presented what would be

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DEBATE ON IRISH ISSUE IN LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN

John Redmond Attacks Government—Motion Criticizing Rule Fails—Blundering of War Office Frankly Admitted

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WESTMINSTER, England, Thursday.—John Redmond last night in the House of Commons launched his great attack upon the government for its Irish administration, being replied to by Mr. H. E. Duke, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Herbert Samuel. The debate left the situation almost exactly as before, and certainly did not lessen the bitterness now existing. On the other hand, the possibility of an agreement was again broached.

Mr. Duke attributed the breakdown of the home-rule negotiations in July to the disagreement among Irishmen, and urged the Irish who believed in constitutional action to come to the House with modifications of the present scheme or a scheme of their own which the British Parliament would reject to ratify.

Mr. Asquith also said he withdrew nothing as to the breakdown of the existing system of Irish administration, as to the impossibility of imposing by force on any section or part of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent.

The bad atmosphere existing in Ireland could only be dispersed by an agreed settlement of Irish government. That, he said, is my settled conviction. There is no party and no sane politician in this country who would not welcome and cooperate with a whole heart in giving to such an agreement, if and when arrived at, the most complete and lasting effect.

Mr. Redmond's motion, which amounted to a vote of censure on the government, was that the system of government at present maintained in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies are fighting. Europe and has been mainly responsible for recent unhappy events and for the present state of feeling in that country.

At 11 o'clock, a division was taken, 106 voting for the motion and 303 against. While Mr. Redmond's speech did not seriously attempt to support the main count or the above indictment which was strongly resented in most quarters of the House, he showed clearly the appalling effect of the disgraceful blundering and shortsightedness of the war office in the early days of the war.

Replying for the government, Mr. Duke insisted that Ireland was not in (Continued on page two, column one)

GERMAN DEBATE
ON THE CENSORSHIP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday.—The main Reichstag committee discussed the censorship on Monday, Dr. Helfferich admitting there was much opposition to the methods employed but declaring that the censors were blamed for much that was due to difficulties of the situation, and the government desired to effect a gradual relaxation of regulations, having already done so partly concerning the discussion of peace aims. An investigation of the censorship, concerning enemy air attacks, was promised.

MANY OF BAYONNE STRIKERS GO TO WORK

BAYONNE, N. J.—More than 1000 striking employees of the Standard Oil Company and many hundreds more employed by other plants returned to their work at the oil plants here today. The strike has been on for 10 days. Thousands of strikers were in the street and refused to return. The United States mediation board meeting today will make an effort to settle differences.

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NORWAY REPLIES TO ALLIES' NOTE ON SUBMARINES

Commercial Undersea Boats May Arrive or Sojourn in Territorial Waters, It Says

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Thursday.—Replying to the Allied governments' note on submarines, the Norwegian government declares it considers it has a right to prohibit passage or sojourn in Norwegian territorial waters to belligerent submarines. It states that it has made use of this right in issuing the royal decree of Oct. 13. The government, however, does not find it its duty to prohibit such passage or sojourn.

As to commercial submarines the Norwegian regulations impose no prohibition so far as arrival or sojourn of such submarines in territorial waters takes place in broad daylight and in clear weather, the submarines being above water and flying the national flag. But care will be taken to see that such submarines arriving in Norwegian territorial waters are genuinely merchant ships.

Until experience reveals possible dangers to neutrality from such submarines, the question of issuing new regulations cannot be considered. The government comment on the necessity during the existence of war of avoiding a change in neutrality regulations unless experience reveals the necessity for doing so to protect neutral states' rights.

EDUCATION IS A NATION'S BASIS, SAYS L. P. AYRES

Capacity of People for Self-Government, He Tells Mohonk Conference, Is Proportionate to Ability to Read and Write

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—"The capacity of any people or nation for the exercise of self-government is proportionate to the degree to which the ability to read and write exists among the inhabitants," said Leonard P. Ayres of New York, director of the Division of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation, in an address today on "Fundamental Considerations in the Government of Dependent Peoples," before the Lake Mohonk conference.

"Statistics on illiteracy among the leading countries of the world," he stated, "show that practically all the nations are divided into two great groups. In one are found peoples having more than 50 per cent of illiteracy, such as those of Russia, Mexico, India and Egypt, where popular government is as yet impossible. In the other are found those having less than 25 per cent of illiteracy, such as Sweden, Denmark, United States and France, where popular government is a success. Almost all nations are found in one or the other of these two widely differing groups. This is because ignorance and intelligence both tend to be self-perpetuating."

"There has never been a case in modern history in which an illiterate nation has succeeded in establishing a permanently successful form of popular government, and there has never been a case in which a highly literate nation has failed in the task of self-government. Reading and writing are the foundation stones of democracy because the very basis of that form of government is the ability of the people to organize for a common interest and to work toward a common destiny. This capacity we know by such names as 'patriotism' or 'public spirit,' but the essential characteristic of it is the ability to unite in community action. Common understanding and community of action are the product of communication. In modern civilized states this means the ability to read newspapers. The product of such communication is what the sociologists term 'common sense.' It is the quality that makes it possible for men to act together in a common cause."

"When dependent peoples come under our direct supervision, we should grant them increasing degrees of self-government."

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FRENCH MILITARY MISSION IN RUMANIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Thursday.—The French military mission has arrived at Bucharest. It includes General Berthelot, eight colonels, eight majors and eight other officers. While in Rumania, the mission was received by the Tsar and had a consultation with General Alexeieff.

BAR CHILDREN FROM THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Judge R. N. Hardman of the superior court at Swainsboro, Ga., has rendered a decision supporting the rule prohibiting school children from attending motion picture theaters on school nights. An injunction had been sought by some of the parents to prevent the school authorities from enforcing the rule.

UNRULY MOBS IN ATHENS STREETS GIVEN FREE REIN

Crowds Monopolize Some Thoroughfares and Police Make No Effort to Control Them—Plea Made to U. S.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ATHENS, Greece, Thursday.—The crowds in Athens have again become rather unruly. Reservists and other rowdy elements in Athens practically monopolize some streets, the police and gendarmes making no effort to control them. They appear to be plentifully supplied with money which, Entente circles declare, comes from the German legation.

Meantime the wildest rumors are in circulation, the latest being that the United States navy is now sailing down the Mediterranean to rescue the Greeks from the Entente. Demonstrations on Tuesday presented a long declaration to the United States minister declaring Greece to be the victim of one of the rival groups because she did not wish to fight and calling upon America to use her influence to avert subjugation of the Greeks. The minister agreed to forward the statement, but added personally that it was the policy of the United States to avoid intervention in European affairs.

GERMAN MAIL SEIZED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Scandinavian-American liner United States, from Copenhagen, reported the seizure of a great quantity of German mail by the British at Kirkwall.

FORE RIVER YARD EXTENSION SOUGHT BY AID OF STATE

Waterways Commission Plans Taking Land to Lease to Company so It Can Build Warships

Proposals that the state of Massachusetts take a large tract of land bordering Hayward's creek, Quincy, and lease it to the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at a good rate of interest to enable the plant to participate in the United States naval extension plans were laid before Governor McCall and the executive council today by the state waterways commission.

J. W. Powell, president of the Fore River plant, was at the council chamber, when the project was submitted, and gave details of the company's proposition. He urged, if the state is favorable, that speedy action be taken, since the corporation has less than a week to submit bids for building the warships recently authorized by Congress. Before doing this, he said, the concern wishes to have the question of leasing land from the state settled.

The creek runs up from the Fore River to the southwest as far as Quincy avenue in the southern part of the city of Quincy. The Fore River concern has a railroad track connecting the plant with the south shore branch of the New Haven railroad. The company agrees to incorporate this road at once not only for the development of its own property but for improvement of the land adjacent to the railroad between Quincy avenue and the junction with the New Haven road at East Braintree.

The commission recommends that land on either side of the creek be taken by the commonwealth and be leased to the company at a reasonable rate of interest. The land, being hilly in part, overlooks the present yard of the corporation.

Extension of the Fore River plant to the south and west is expected to add about 3000 workmen. If the project is carried through, resulting in a decided increase in shipbuilding operations at Quincy.

It is expected that the company will do the necessary dredging of channels for moving the vessels it is proposed to construct, from the shipyard to the sea and that after it gets a lease of the property it will start at once to equip it for building war vessels.

This project is one of the first important propositions to be submitted by the new waterways commission which was organized last July, being a consolidation of the former board of port directors and the harbor and land commission.

NEW YORK MILK PRICE RAISED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Borden Milk Company today announced that as a result of higher prices forced on it by the recent farmers' milk strike all but one grade of milk will go up tomorrow. Grade A milk will be 12 cents a quart, heavy cream 16 cents for half a pint and certified milk 16 cents a quart.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS

MEXICO, D. F.—It became known Wednesday, although it was not officially announced, that the elections for the presidency of the Mexican republic will be called in the latter part of January or early in February. At the same time elections for members of Congress will be held.

DORCHESTER PARK PROPOSED

About 20 citizens of Dorchester appeared before Mayor Curley today asking him for support of the movement to buy a lot of ground in Dorchester for use as a recreation center. The proposed park is on Washington street in Dorchester, opposite Algonquin and Bradley streets, and between Dakota and Park streets.

CUNARD STEAMER ALAUNIA SUNK IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Owners Notified That Vessel Struck Hidden Mine—Passengers Reported Saved

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cunard line steamer Alaunia is reported to have struck a mine early today in the English channel and sunk. The Cunard office announced here this afternoon. There were 200 passengers reported aboard, all of them having been landed. A majority of the crew were saved.

The Alaunia left New York for Falmouth and London. The text of the cablegram to the Cunard line follows: "Alaunia struck a mine in English channel this morning; sank during forenoon. Capt. H. M. Denison and majority of crew saved; some missing."

The steamer Alaunia is listed in Lloyd's as a British steel twin screw steamer, owned by the Cunard line. The total official tonnage of the steamer was 13,405 tons, its length was 520 feet, 3 inches. It was 64 feet broad and 43 feet deep. The Alaunia was built in Scott's shipbuilding yards in Greenock, Scotland, in 1913, by the Scott Shipbuilding & Engineering Company and was equipped with submarine signals and wireless apparatus.

WOMEN CLAIM RIGHT TO VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Several Who Have Voted in Suffrage States Demand Registration and Point to Constitution as Their Basis

Whether the United States constitution gives women who have voted in one state the right to vote for presidential electors and members of Congress in another state to which they have moved and which does not enfranchise women, was brought to a test in Massachusetts yesterday, in harmony with a movement of women suffragists in the 35 other non-suffrage states, when several women appeared before the officials of Boston, Cambridge and Melrose and demanded to be registered but were refused.

Mrs. Ada F. Brown of Moreland street, Roxbury, accompanied by Miss Mabel C. Willard of Boston as witness, appeared before the Boston election commissioners shortly after 9 p. m., within less than an hour of the closing of the registration for the state and presidential election. Mrs. Brown requested to be registered along with many men who filed the office, basing her request on certain sections of the federal constitution, chief among which is article 14, section 1, which reads:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Also article 15, section 1: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Another section bearing on the request is article 4, section 1: "Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state," and section 2: "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

These articles of the constitution were the basis of the requests of Mrs. Edith G. Brewer of Cambridge and Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham of Melrose. Both Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Brewer asserted that they were legal voters in California while Mrs. Pinkham said she is a legal voter in Colorado.

Lawyers who have studied the provisions of the constitution above referred to have expressed the opinion that there is a possibility for women enfranchised in one state to vote in a non-suffrage state. On the strength of this the International Woman's Suffrage Association of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York is president, has started a movement in all sections of the country to determine the status of such women voters. The action of city officials in denying the right to register to women who have voted in another state is expected to be carried to the courts of the several states or United States.

Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, who was in charge of the attempts of these women to become registered, said today that it is likely that further action will be taken to prove definitely the status of the women voters in a non-suffrage state. She said:

"It is likely that we will carry on this experimental line of activity to see if there is not some legal claim for the women. I believe that there is. The women realize what they lose in moving from a suffrage state where they have been voting citizens on a par with men. They are thinking seriously."

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GERMAN REPLY ON LUSITANIA IS TO BE WITHHELD

State Department Seeks to Avoid Partisan Use of Memorandum—Agreement Not Regarded as Technically Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has definitely made the fact known that it will not permit the partisan use of any important question of the United States relations with other countries. For that reason, it is pointed out, the memorandum from Ambassador Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, providing for a settlement of the Lusitania case, will not be made public, at least before election day.

The interpretation is made at the department that the memorandum cannot be considered as accepted until it is published, and that, for this reason, the memorandum cannot be technically considered as "accepted" at this time.

Ambassador Bernstorff and Acting Secretary Polk both declined to discuss the memorandum. Mr. Polk had a long distance talk on the subject with the President's office at Shadow Lawn and issued the following statement:

"The note has not been accepted and no statements are to be given out. The state department is not going to be drawn into a discussion of this case at this time. I am not going to discuss it at all in any shape or form." Another high authority at the state department said: "This is not a moment to discuss a question of this importance."

The last draft of the Lusitania memorandum, which was addressed to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff last February, and has since remained unacted upon, has been published in substance at least twice since it was delivered.

It refers to the conditions prevailing in the war area of the North sea, and states that submarine warfare around the British Isles was inaugurated by Germany in retaliation for what she considered an "illegal" blockade of Germany. It continues, that Germany considers warfare of reprisals justified by the action of Great Britain, describing Great Britain's actions as "inhumane," and points out that neutral vessels have been affected by what are described as the efforts of the British government to starve Germany.

It states further that the method of conducting submarine warfare has been modified out of regard for the long-standing friendship between the United States and Germany, and because lives of American citizens had been lost.

The memorandum states that the killing of Americans was not intentional, because reprisals must not be directed against others than enemy subjects. These latter terms were substituted for phrases which included the word "illegal," which Germany was unwilling to incorporate in the memorandum.

Then the memorandum expresses regret for the loss of American lives, assumes liability for the losses on the Lusitania and offers reparation in the form of indemnity. It closes with reference to the freedom of the seas, and expresses the hope that Germany may have opportunity to cooperate with the United States to bring it about, if possible, before the end of the war.

GEORGIA SOCIAL WELFARE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

ATLANTA, Ga.—In pursuance of the action of the state Democratic convention in Macon in endorsing the proposal for the establishment of a social welfare committee in Georgia, the coming convention of social workers in Macon on Oct. 25 will appoint a special committee to take up this matter with the next General Assembly with a view of procuring legislation which will provide for such a commission backed by state recognition.

The legislation will aim at the creation of a central board or organization, under the auspices of the state, the duty of which will be to promote social work in the various communities of the state.

DESTROYERS OBEYED LAW, IT IS CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting secretary of the navy, issued a statement Wednesday night denying there is any foundation for the criticism made in London concerning the actions of the United States destroyers during the U-53 raid. The statement is as follows:

"It can be stated definitely that the destroyers of the United States navy which went to the vicinity of the Nantuxet shoals lights vessel on Sunday, Oct. 8, in response to S. O. S. calls, did not in any way violate their duty of neutrality in regard to the vessels sunk or the passengers and crews thereof. The action of the navy was in absolute accordance with international law and the dictates of humanity."

NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

DEBATE ON IRISH ISSUE IN LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

the same position as Belgium and Serbia. She had never been so prosperous and the war was a distant thing in Ireland, where men were not compelled to make the same sacrifice as in Great Britain. He refused to release the prisoners, contending that there were men in Ireland ready to repeat the events of Easter week. Under the present system they had no chance of doing so and the government must secure for every law-abiding citizen adequate protection.

Mr. Asquith repudiated the idea that the personnel of Dublin castle was anti-home rule in spirit, and went on to say that martial law existed in name but not in reality. Whether an equal safeguard against a recrudescence of past troubles could be secured in another way was now being considered. He was entirely sceptical as to the alleged ill-treatment of Irish prisoners, and in response to an ironic remark by Mr. Healy said he would be delighted to invite the American ambassador to visit them.

Mr. Joseph Devlin in an eloquent but bitter speech attacked Mr. Asquith. He related his experiences in trying to secure commissions for Nationalists in the Irish division and his cold reception by the prime minister, a statement to which the prime minister dissented. He declared that Sir John Maxwell had created treason by his methods where it never existed before and finished by appealing to Unionists to facilitate the Home Rule settlement and thus show the reality of their patriotism.

The truth of Mr. Redmond's declarations on recruiting was admitted by Mr. Duke with pain and regret while Mr. Asquith said he could not deny there were most regrettable mistakes and blunders in the early stages of the war.

Speaking even more strongly Mr. Lloyd George described some of the stupidities which sometimes almost looked like malignities which were perpetrated at the beginning in regard to recruiting in Ireland as being beyond belief. He had looked into the matter at the beginning when he had no special responsibility and he remembered being perfectly appalled at the methods adopted to try to induce Irishmen to join the ranks. It really looked as if someone was deliberately discouraging them at some points. It was very difficult to recover a lost opportunity of that kind.

Mr. Redmond told how Mr. Asquith's promises of an Irish army corps were ignored by the war office, how the sixteenth Irish division was refused a badge, how commissions were only given to Protestant officers, how Ulster division wore the red hand of O'Neill and the Welsh division the dragon but the Nationalists were even refused embroidered flags and ladies working on these were censured. The Nationalists had to raise bands by private subscription when Sir Hedley Le Bas was told by recruiting officers in Dublin and reported to the war office that Roman Catholic recruits were not wanted, being regarded merely as unwelcome arguments for home rule.

Mr. Redmond told also how the Nationalist troops were not allowed to march through Dublin to encourage recruiting, how the London Irish were persistently refused the use of the word Irish, how members of the Irish division had been handed over to Scottish and English regiments and how Irishmen in England were persistently refused admission to Irish regiments. These and many other instances were recounted by Mr. Redmond, who went on to lay the blame for this state of things on the government. He was distressed at the gaps in the Irish regiments but it was no use asking him to do impossibilities. Let the government remove the impression created by bad management and bad faith.

Finally he presented to the government as conditions of revival of recruiting in Ireland that the government withdraw martial law, place in command of the military forces in Ireland some man unconnected with recent events; release untried Sinn Féin prisoners and treat penal servitude prisoners as political prisoners. Finally, he asked the government to trust the Irish people once and for all by putting the Home Rule Act into operation.

The powerful parliamentary oration was listened to by a crowded House and crowded treasury bench, while prominent peers associated with Ireland, including Lord Wimborne, Lord Pirrie, Lord Macdonald and others looked down from the gallery. Amongst the spectators also was Sir Edward Clarke.

Late at night, Mr. Lloyd George made a strong appeal to men of all parties to assist in reconciling Ireland, admitted the blundering of the war office but emphasized that Ireland's contribution to the army worked out at only 2½ per cent of the population.

In a powerful speech Mr. John Dillon traversed the same ground as other Nationalists and added some additional facts, mentioning that for months General Friend, commanding the forces in Ireland, was forbidden by Lord Kitchener to converse with Nationalist leaders in Ireland on recruiting until this prohibition was finally overruled by the cabinet.

Mr. Herbert Samuel wound up the debate in a strong speech repudiating allegations of ill-treatment of Sinn Féin prisoners.

The suspension of Mr. Ginnell was removed before the debate on a motion of Mr. Asquith, after a full and frank apology to the Speaker by the Irish member.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TANKS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The extent of the British attack upon the German third trench system between Comblès and a point north of the Albert-Bapaume road, and the results of the capture of three village fortresses and a continuous observation line upon the crest of the slope on which Bapaume stands, has almost lost its interest by comparison with the advent of the new weapon, associated with the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Swinton, which has been produced in some clanging industrial town in England for the purpose of lightening the task of British infantry against the fortified German positions on the Somme. Men give prominence rather to the achievements of the tanks than to the advance of the infantry, a prominence which has also been reflected in the German comments on the battle. All things seem to have centered round them, and they were followed in their advance by laughing and cheering Tommy as much as they were resisted by the wondering German.

Their achievements were indeed such as to excite wonder, as their appearance seemed to be provocative of mirth. Of their achievements it is alone possible to tell, for their details are preserved as secrets until the proper time for revelation comes when the British public hopes to give all the credit to whoever was responsible for them. They are spoken of as being like some weird monster of prehistoric times, such as are seen in history books, but that seems only intended to hide their appearance from the world, as their pet-names—the Tank, or the Hush-Hush—are intended to hide their nature. Evidently they are some improved form of armored car equipped with powerful engines and moving, as the biggest guns do, on the caterpillar method.

They are, moreover, armed to the teeth, and are capable of movement in any direction over almost any kind of obstacle. They are impervious to the attention of most kinds of light artillery, and can only, it is said, be put out of action, by a direct hit from a shell of a large caliber. Some of them, nevertheless, did not have an uninterrupted career, and their crews had to "come ashore" and "abandon ship." The derelicts formed a bone of contention for bombing parties of Germans and British who attempted to use the strange craft as cover. One of the tanks advanced by itself towards the German lines, but finding that its infantry did not follow it, it went back to look for them. Their delay was apparently due, to a nest of German machine guns hidden in a trench. The tank lumbered over the hillocks and shell pits and "sat down" upon these machine guns. Eventually, however, it fell into a shell hole and tumbled on to its side. It was impossible to extricate it, so it was used as a barricade. Another tank squatted down for five hours in the open and fought the Germans in their trenches at Comblès before it was damaged. The High Wood was the scene of action of another tank, where, according to observers, it simply pushed the trees over. But the height of absurdity was reached when an aeroplane observer reported that a tank was walking up the main street of Fiers, followed by the whole British army cheering. More than one tank actually entered the village of Fiers, whose streets were comparatively free from bricks and debris. They had what they called a royal time searching out German dugouts and concealed machine gun emplacements and undoubtedly played a great part in preparing the way for the infantry, especially in walking through and destroying the wire entanglements. One tank stroled into Morval far in front of its supporting infantry and eventually came back again, while yet another returned with a string of German prisoners in tow, covered by its machine guns.

The experiment carried out so successfully by the British command in this action is a compromise with the problem of body armor for the individual soldier in attacking fortified trenches. That it is effective in spite of the atmosphere of humor which it produced is admitted by those against whom it was used. The use of the tank opens up another chapter in the struggle between weapons of assault and weapons of defense, and whether the new method of penetrating a fortified line in the field is adopted extensively or not by both sides, some attempt at protecting troops against the tank will be made. What the reply to them will be, is as interesting and as far from solution as what they themselves are.

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BALKAN THEATER AS REGION OF FIRST IMPORTANCE

French Critic Says it Should Not Be Regarded as Scene of Secondary Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Temps, which in common with practically the whole of the French press, has expressed profound disappointment at the failure on the part of the Entente to make the crushing of Bulgaria its principal objective immediately upon the intervention of Rumania, has published an article by General de Lacroix fully supporting that view.

The distinguished critic began by reviewing the possibilities of the situation actually existing, in so far as his lack of definite information as to the disposal of the opposing forces enabled him to do so. The fundamental rule, he wrote, must be to avoid a scattering of effort. On the Danube the solution must be sought either in the north or in the south, and not in both directions at once. The Rumanian offensive is proceeding along the whole frontier, from Orsova to Dorna-Vatra, where a junction has been effected with the Russians. So far I have seen isolated and well-conducted actions on all the routes penetrating into Transylvania.

I have also observed the offensive based on the Danube by means of the occupation of Orsova, and of the left bank of the Tchernia, which, flowing from north to south, joins the Danube at Orsova itself. It may be questioned whether, eventually, and despite German-Bulgarian pressure, this offensive will perhaps not stop until it has reached the Maros, after such a partial occupation of Transylvania as Rumania. The Maros seems, in fact, to constitute a good line of resistance, capable of being utilized as a cover-line with a sufficient space for recoil behind it to make allowances for all eventualities. Or is the offensive embarked upon intended to be a prolongation of the Russian offensive debouching from the Carpathians?

In that event it is to be presumed that a battle will take place on the Maros, and in that case the issuing of the Russians from the Carpathians might assume the character of a threat of inundation from the north. I have every reason to suppose that a concentration of enemy forces has been effected in the neighborhood of Klausenburg, and that von Hindenburg aims at dealing a heavy blow on the Maros with the army he has contrived to collect. It is his method.

It is evident, General de Lacroix continued, that for the Rumanian offensive in Transylvania to be possible there must be solid guarantees of security on the Danube. These guarantees might be provided by a Rumanian army guarding the passages over the river, and by the Russian army in the Dobruja, provided they were numerically strong enough to play this role, and to keep up an active defensive until such time as the intervention of the allied army at Salonika permitted them to pass to a general offensive. In that case the object to be attained would be the seizure of the Belgrade-Constantinople line by dint of the defeat of the Bulgarian army, which latter remains the principal objective. The ruin of Bulgaria would entail that of Turkey, deprived, as she would be, of all means of replenishing herself.

Having thus outlined the position in which the allied armies would find themselves if the offensive in Transylvania were to develop beyond the limits of a covering operation, the writer declared that he felt more at liberty to state that this was not the solution he would have adopted himself. The Russian army, he wrote, is Bulgaria. The Russian army in the Carpathians would be in a favorable position, if not to prevent, at least to embarrass an Austro-German offensive in Transylvania. The Maros line would constitute a good line of resistance, enabling the Rumanian forces left there to put up a good fight, and behind them there would be the Transylvanian Alps, the defiles of which, well organized by the Rumanians, would be very difficult to force. There would, then, be every security in this direction in view of the decisive maneuver to be executed on the southern frontier of Rumania.

A Russian offensive, based on the Dobruja and the lower Danube, would facilitate the freeing of the great river channel to be beaten before the Bulgarians, attacked along their front and flank by converging forces, might find themselves in a very difficult position. The objective would be Sofia, Nish, and the railway, the great artery from Belgrade to Constantinople. The Salonika army would pursue the offensive already begun, and which would have the same objective, no matter what direction the supreme command might make it take. I consider that its task, very difficult though it must be admitted to be, would be considerably facilitated by the pressure being exercised in the north, especially if the latter were exercised by the necessary forces, as it is to be hoped would be the case.

This latter point, General de Lacroix insisted, was the main condition of success, for it would be necessary to envisage the possibility of a Turkish advance from Adrianople either against the Russians in the north or the Salonika army in the south, while the Bulgarian army itself was an opponent by no means to be despised. It is none the less true, however, he added, that the maneuver

would be decisive, and it is this maneuver which must be attempted. The offensive in Transylvania, supposing it to be admissible, could not have the same effect. Bulgaria once rendered hors de combat, it would be possible to turn one's attention to the Danube above Orsova. There would certainly be much that was useful to do in that direction in cooperation with the Russians.

Such, concluded the French critic, is the situation as I conceive it. After the entry into the line of our Rumanian friends, whom I cordially welcome, the Balkan region should not be regarded as a theater of secondary operations. Victories gained by the Allies there would react most favorably on the other theaters of war; I will even say that they would be of a decisive character. I trust that the supreme command of the Allies, which has positive data as to the possibilities of execution, holds views which conform with those I have just set forth, and which others have set forth before me.

HALIL BEY'S VISIT TO BERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFURT, Germany.—Commenting on the prolonged visit recently paid to Berlin by Halil Bey, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, the well-informed Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung wrote: The length of the visit alone shows that, contrary to what many may have believed on hearing of the intended journey, the Turkish minister has not been brought here by any question of foreign policy, or by any new situation created by recent events.

A careful perusal of the friendly greeting to the minister in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, and especially of the following sentence: "Halil Bey knows that he can count in Berlin not only on the friendliest sentiments towards his person, but also on sincere readiness to promote all efforts calculated to secure to the Turkish empire as the fruits of the war a firm position with regard to the outer world, and sound development in the interior, in keeping with the young strength and ancient culture of our allies," will easily lead to the conclusion that the minister's visit is mainly connected with questions concerning the future, and others concerning the internal development of Turkey. It is perhaps permissible to think in this connection of commercial-political and economic developments, as well as of general legal questions, for Halil Bey is a jurist with a European training. The concluding sentence in the Norddeutsche article, to the effect that the minister will again have an opportunity of seeing that Germany will not be found lacking in comprehension of the great tasks confronting Turkey and in friendly cooperation in their execution, strengthens the presumption that it is not a question of tasks of the moment, but of matters requiring long organization, for the preparation of which Halil Bey is specially fitted by his expert knowledge, and in connection with which he has brought with him assistants, some of whom are legal authorities from the Turkish foreign office.

MAXIMUM METAL PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The order made by the minister of munitions on July 7, 1916, bringing metallurgical coke, pig iron and certain classes of steel under the provisions of defense of the realm regulations, is modified by the insertion of the following revised maximum prices for the articles specified, in substitution for the maximum prices contained in the schedule as published, and in addition to the revised maximum prices contained in the notice of Aug. 15, 1916:

Revised maximum prices for pig iron: Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire pig iron. Present prices per ton f. o. t. makers' works:

Forge	£	s.	d.
Foundry numbers	4	5	6

Prices as amended per ton net f. o. t. makers' works:

No. 4 forge	£	10	0
No. 3 foundry	4	12	0
No. 2 foundry	4	14	0
No. 1 foundry	4	16	0
Basic	4	17	0

GIFTS FROM BRITISH COLONIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Crown agents for the colonies have received instructions to make the following payments to the representatives of the undermentioned funds: £260 from the colony of Trinidad to the British Red Cross fund; £27 14s. 3d. from the presidency of Montserrat to the National Committee for Relief in Belgium; £2 9s. which has been collected in Bequia, one of the islands of Grenadines, which are a small dependency of the Windward Islands, to the Lord Mayor of London's Children's Day fund, to be devoted to the relief of Belgian children.

PRICES FIXED IN BRITAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The ministry of munitions announces that the price of ferro-tungsten is officially fixed at 8s. 6d. per pound of tungsten content, and tungsten powder at 6s. 3d. per pound, based on ore at 60s. per unit. The price of the product is on a sliding scale which rises or falls 1d. per pound with each variation of 1s. per unit of the ore. In view of the excessive rise in the price of shellac, both in London and in Calcutta in consequence of speculation, the government are considering what steps should be taken to put a stop to this inflation of the price of a commodity which is required for military purposes.

BRITAIN'S NOTE ON NAVIGATION IN SWEDISH WATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The actual text of the note presented to the Swedish government by the British minister on Aug. 30 with regard to recent Swedish decrees affecting navigation in Swedish waters was issued lately by the foreign office, as mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor. Similar notes were presented by the French, Russian, and Italian ministers. The official text is fuller than and slightly different from that given out semi-officially in Paris and Stockholm:

By order of his government the minister of Great Britain has the honor to submit to the royal government the following considerations on the subject of the recent measures adopted relative to navigation in Swedish territorial waters, and particularly in the Baltic:

1. The royal decree of July 19, 1916, appears to establish, as between submarines armed for warfare and submarines not so armed, a distinction by virtue of which so-called commercial submarines would be able with impunity to navigate beneath Swedish territorial waters.

The Swedish government seems to regard a submarine as a vessel so exceptional that its destruction, immediate and without warning, is justifiable in Swedish waters when it belongs to a friendly state; but it exempts from such treatment submarines belonging to commercial companies.

This decree omits to explain, as it should do, how the periscope or even the conning-tower of a commercial submarine can be distinguished from those of a war submarine. The distinction implied by this decree has, moreover, an effect opposed to neutrality, in the sense that Swedish naval forces might hesitate to attack a German submarine in the territorial waters on the pretext that it might be a commercial submarine, whereas, they would have no hesitation of this kind in presence of a submarine recognized as belonging to one of the Allies, since the latter do not use submarines for commercial purposes.

2. The decree of July 14, 1916, reserving exclusively to Swedish merchant vessels the use of the route prepared across the mine fields laid in the Kogrunn passage, does not appear to be compatible with the terms of Article 9 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of March 18, 1826, which guarantees to British merchant vessels sailing in Swedish waters the most favored nation treatment, namely, that of Italy, whose trading ships are permitted, by virtue of Article 3 of the Treaty of June 14, 1862, to take part in coasting navigation and in the trade between the ports of Sweden on the same footing as Swedish vessels themselves.

3. By the same decree of July 14 on the one hand, and by a recent circular issued by the Swedish admiralty on the other, the royal government has closed the only route by which non-Swedish merchant shipping could pass from the sound into the Baltic, or, inversely, protected from Germany's naval forces. On the other hand, the royal government not only leaves open in its territorial waters between the Kalmar-Lulea straits a route which is accessible no longer to any other than Swedish or German ships, but further it guarantees these vessels the protection of an escort against the Russian navy.

The result is that German trading vessels will have access not only to the east coast but to the west coast of Sweden, while, in consequence of the closing of the Kogrunn passage, allied merchant ships in Russian ports will have access to the east coast only, and other allied shipping solely to the west coast. In other words, Sweden has completed the barrier which Germans had placed between the Allies in the Baltic. To guard against the possibility of a violation of Swedish waters by Russia, the royal government is increasing the surveillance of its coasts, and threatens the immediate use of force. On the other hand, in order to prevent analogous action on the part of Germany, the royal government removes all objection to the incursions of the German naval forces into its territorial waters by purely and simply suppressing the commercial traffic Germany was interested in disturbing.

Thus, there is in the attitude adopted by the royal government towards the one and the other of the two belligerent camps a notable difference, and one which seems but little compatible with the demands of a loyal and an impartial neutrality.

The government of his Britannic Majesty records the fact with keen regret.

ORDER ON SHIP LIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A recent admiralty order on ship lights prohibits the use of electrically lit lanterns as anchor lights, and orders all anchor lanterns to be fitted with overhead screens, while their normal brilliancy is to be reduced by 50 per cent. Specimen screens can be viewed at the board of trade surveyor's offices at Leith, North Shields, Hull, London, Plymouth, Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin. The employment of electrically lit lanterns as bow and mast-head steaming lights is also prohibited and no lights either aloft, on deck, or below, except those required by the regulations for preventing collisions and such as may be permitted to be visible from outboard, are permissible. Vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk are excepted.

GERMAN PAPER'S VIEWS REGARDING POLITICAL FINANCE

Journal Claims Equality of Interests Only Basis of Successful Diplomacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFURT, Germany.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, which represents powerful Jewish financial circles in Germany, recently published a noteworthy article on the subject of political finance, under the heading of "Money and Power."

The investment of money for political ends, it began, had come to play a more and more important role in foreign policy before the war. The old question as to whether trade followed the flag, or the flag followed trade had been solved by the new teaching that it was capital which must be the pioneer; then following capital would come the demand for an extension of treaty rights, and increased political influence. The granting of loans to other countries had become, in fact, one of the methods employed in the political race between the great powers. The relations of great states to weaker ones had come more and more to partake of the nature of banking business, and the phrase "dollar diplomacy," coined in the United States, very aptly characterized the system.

Surveying the situation at the present time, however, the Frankfurter Zeitung felt constrained to conclude that the system was one which had been tried and found wanting. Germany, it observed, must perforce point to very gloomy experiences in that connection. Italy and Rumania were the two countries in which she had had the greatest economic interest before the war—not in her case for a political end but merely in consequence of her faith in their future and desire to promote their development—and in both instances her assistance had been ill repaid, as if the consciousness of indebtedness had evoked feelings of animosity rather than of gratitude.

France, however, the German organ contended, had made no better bargain. Turkey, of which she was the greatest creditor, had completely failed her, and her position was no better with regard to Russia. In the latter instance the political alliance preceded the advancement of subsidies, which France had to provide in order to buy Russia for her scheme of revanche. As time went on, however, and these advances accumulated, they became, according to the reasoning of the Frankfurter Zeitung, a weapon in the hand of Russia rather than of France, the former bending the latter to her will by virtue of the pledge she held.

Thus in the light of the war it is seen, wrote the German paper, that the politicizing of investments abroad is a method of foreign policy by no means free from danger. It would be an illusion to believe that even the disinterested loaning of money would create of itself a guarantee of political faith; we have proved the contrary. The intermixture of loan transactions with political, or even with economic schemes for the acquisition of power, may, on the other hand, easily yield the opposite result to that desired if the bow is stretched too far. It does not pay in the long run to keep countries who have any opportunity of making a choice, in a state of dependence by financial means, and to treat them simply as objects of political and economic exploitation.

The war has now revolutionized all these relations between peoples, continued the Frankfurter Zeitung, and its outcome alone can decide what is to come after it. Should we obtain a large war indemnity at the conclusion of peace (the prospects of which consumption necessarily become more unfavorable, of course, the longer the war lasts), we should have to use this source of power with wise tact and shrewd foresight in time of peace. Should the war end on the other hand, without a great financial indemnity, the loaning of capital abroad will be very greatly restricted in all countries for many years to come. Even in the United States, although there perhaps not in quite so marked a degree, for it is hardly likely that they will figure already as the successors of Europe in her character of the world's moneylender, true though it is that the European war is being fought for them (and for Japan). The war has transferred milliards of capital from the old world to the new, but the latter still needs milliards herself for her own consolidation, milliards which she has hitherto been accustomed to borrow in Europe; she will scarcely be in a position to increase her production of goods so rapidly as to be able to cover the demands of the whole world for capital to any really great extent—she will, and even must do so to a moderate extent—especially if America too now shows herself into the arms of militarism and navalism with the expenditure of milliards on armaments. The European powers, however, will then need their capital for themselves in order to repair the losses the war has caused in their midst. In that event relatively little will remain over for a long time to come for the capitalistic exploitation of the rest of the world, for industrial exportation on a large scale, and for an exchange of credit instead of goods. Then the sale of goods on markets not selected politically as dumping grounds will again be determined simply by the quality and price of the wares themselves. Diplomacy meanwhile will again remember that it must be statecraft, and that it can obtain permanent successes only by establishing a real equality of interests, not by jingling the money bag.

ABSENTEEISM ON INCREASE IN WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—The amount of avoidable absenteeism at 275 collieries in South Wales is indicated by returns issued for publication by F. A. Gibson, secretary to the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners Association. The returns cover the period from June 24 to Aug. 12, and are as follows:

Period—	Avoidable	Total
Week ending June 24.....	P. C.	P. C.
Week ending July 1.....	5.94	1.68
Week ending July 8.....	5.88	1.51
Week ending July 15.....	5.88	2.48
Week ending July 22.....	4.58	8.88
Week ending July 29.....	7.31	10.19
Week ending Aug. 5.....	7.41	10.38
Week ending Aug. 12.....	5.88	11.97
Week ending Aug. 12.....	18.77	20.18

The number of men employed at these collieries is about 134,000, and over the full period of eight weeks the total number of turns lost by avoidable absenteeism was 520,518. In bank holiday week 159 collieries had 15 per cent of avoidable absences.

The above returns have an important bearing on the production of coal for the Allies. It is pointed out that the workmen's representatives on the executive committee of the Miners Federation of Great Britain have opposed all proposals for legislative action on the ground that they would be able to persuade the workmen to undertake voluntarily to produce all the coal which the country might require. In the first of its reports the coal organization committee considered, among other changes, the suspension of the eight-hours act, the introduction of labor from outside, the increased employment of women, and the reduction of the age limit at which boys are permitted to work at the mines, but constituted as it was of an equal number of workmen's and owners' representatives, the committee was unable to agree on material changes in any of these particular directions, and so the position stands today in spite of the great depletion in the supply of labor at the mines and the concurrent enormously increased demand for coal, both for home consumption and for export to France and Italy.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF HOW ITALIANS CAPTURED GORIZIA

Statement From Headquarters Shows Preparations Made for Big Offensive on Carso

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—An official account of Italian operations between August and September, 1916, including the preparations for the actual taking of the Austrian stronghold of Gorizia, has been issued by the Italian general headquarters staff. According to this account preparations for the advance which resulted in the taking of Gorizia and the conquest of the Carso were begun during the winter of 1915-1916, when systematic operations were initiated along the whole front from Mt. Sabotino to the sea with the object of securing positions best adapted as starting points for a general attack. It was decided at the same time to increase the heavy artillery and the number of machine guns possessed by each army corps. Batteries employing a specially powerful trench mortar, the bombardiers, were also organized. The most minute details were worked out, and all possible means considered which could insure the complete destruction of obstacles to an infantry advance, and an accumulation of reserve ammunition was made. The defenses on the Lower Isonzo were also completed and strengthened so as to make this area not only a powerful base for the offensive but also an insurmountable barrier against attack.

In the early spring, when the likelihood of an Austrian offensive in the Trentino became apparent, some of the troops and artillery that had been intended for the Isonzo front had to be diverted, but the Italian supreme command intimated clearly to the generals on the Isonzo that it was their intention to continue all preparations for the offensive there, as the conquest of Gorizia remained the principal objective of the summer operations. Accordingly as soon as the enemy's advance in the Trentino was checked, plans were at once made for sufficient troops, artillery, and material to be transferred from the Trentino to the Isonzo front to enable an attack to be made there in force, whenever the opportunity presented itself. The attack on the bridgehead of Gorizia was to be preceded by one in the Monfalcone sector, with the object of drawing off the Austrian forces towards this vital spot, as a preliminary to a surprise attack on the Isonzo line.

When the supreme command had completed their measures, the honor of leading the attack along the whole sector from Mount Sabotino to the sea was entrusted to the third army. The artillery and heavy trench mortars which had arrived from the Trentino were quickly moved up to their positions and by the evening of Aug. 3 everything was in readiness. The Monfalcone demonstration took place on Aug. 4, and consisted in an intense artillery preparation and in the capture by the Italian infantry of hills 85 and 121, east of the Bocca. The Italian troops were, however, compelled to retire to their original line, as the enemy had left a large number of gas bombs in his trenches, and when these had produced their effect, a powerful counter-attack was made.

The Austrians, taken in by the Italian maneuver, sent reinforcements to this part of the front. Between seven and eight on the morning of Aug. 6, the Italian artillery and heavy trench mortar batteries on the Isonzo front commenced a violent and accurate bombardment of the line between Mt. Sabotino and Mt. San Michele, fire being occasionally slackened to enable infantry scouts to creep close to the enemy lines and observe results. At four in the afternoon, by which time it was ascertained that the first line had been almost completely destroyed and that those in rear were badly damaged, the infantry advanced to the attack in waves, and moved towards positions which had been held to be impregnable. The artillery, which formed a curtain of fire, and was also directed against the Austrian reserves massed in rear, was wonderfully accurate. The engineers accompanying the troops broke down the last remains of the enemy's defenses and improvised new communications.

On the Italian left wing (forty-fifth Division) a column under the command of Staff Colonel Badoglio composed of Tuscan, Abruzzi and Treviso troops, advanced against Mt. Sabotino, the key to the defense of Gorizia. The impetus of the Italian troops was such that they carried the whole position in one attack. They reached Hill 609, the summit of Sabotino, in 40 minutes, and surprised and captured the whole garrison there. The advance towards the Isonzo was rapidly continued and by nightfall the Italian troops had already reached the line St. Valentino-St. Mauro, along the eastern slopes of the mountain.

On the heights west of Gorizia, the Lombard Brigade of the forty-third Division, stormed Hill 188, northeast of Osavica, which has been fiercely contested in very many fights, and after a hot struggle, the result of which was for some time uncertain, succeeded in retaining the position. Further to the south a frontal attack was made against the formidable lines of Osavica, the troops breaking through towards Podgora. To the south on Mt. Podgora, the Cuneo Brigade crossed the summit and passed down the other side towards the river near Grafenberg. The brigade there found itself surrounded by an overwhelming force with which it fought fiercely throughout the night.

In the meanwhile on the heights towards the southern limit of the Gorizia bridgehead, the twelfth Division cap-

tured Mt. Calvario, and on the adjoining plain, burst through the complicated system of defenses which the Austrians had made between Podgora and the Isonzo. Yet further south an equally successful but no less costly struggle was taking place on the northern edge of the Carso plateau, the Brescia, Ferrara and Catanzaro troops stormed the summit of Mt. San Michele, the great bastion of the Gorizia defenses which for 15 months had been the scene of the most bitter fighting.

Even when the main bodies of the Austrian troops were overcome, the small detachments that remained held out desperately in caves and on isolated hilltops, and only surrendered when absolutely surrounded. The Austrian command, surprised by the suddenness of the Italian attack used every effort to retrieve the situation. Reinforcements were hurried up to the positions which still resisted and troops and artillery were massed for desperate counter-attacks to recover the lost ground. The following general order to the Austrian Isonzo army was issued in the evening by the commander, General Boroevic:

"On the whole front the enemy has made a violent attack hoping to gain a decisive victory. I expect my troops to give him a suitable reception and to repulse the attack in such a way that none of the enemy shall escape. The general situation requires—today more than ever—that all the positions, which we have unflinchingly defended for more than a year should remain in our hands. I am confident that my wish will everywhere be realized. Victory must be ours."

The capture of Mts. Sabotino and San Michele secured the Gorizia bridgehead laterally, but in order to make these positions tenable it still remained to obtain possession of the formidable line of heights immediately to the west of the city. Here the battle continued without a pause till the afternoon of Aug. 8. Foot by foot the Italian infantry eventually gained the whole of this rugged and heavily entrenched ground, driving the Austrians across the river.

By the afternoon of Aug. 8 all the heights on the right bank of the Isonzo, which formed the Gorizia bridgehead, together with Mt. San Michele on the left bank, were strongly held by the Italians and at nightfall detachments of the Casale and Pavia Brigades forded the Isonzo, the bridges of which had been damaged by the enemy's fire, and dug themselves in on the other side. A cavalry column accompanied by Bersagliere cyclists was also sent beyond the river in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The engineers at the same time began to construct new bridges and to repair those damaged by the Austrians.

On the morning of Aug. 9 the Italian troops entered Gorizia, while columns of cavalry and cyclists swept the surrounding plain. Next day the infantry captured the western slopes of the heights to the east of Gorizia, and more to the south took the Vertobizza line, which were at once strengthened.

Meanwhile further progress was also being made on the southern edge of the Carso plateau, in the Monfalcone area, where battalions of Bersagliere cyclists captured and held Hill 85. On Mt. San Michele the strongly fortified village of Boschni on the northern slopes of the mountain, and further south some intrenchments near San Martino del Carso, were captured by the Italians. On Aug. 10 a vigorous Italian attack was made on the lines between the Vipacco and Mt. Cosich. This was completely successful, and the Austrians abandoned the whole of the zone west of the Vallone (great valley) with the exception of the heights of Debell and Hill 121, where their rearwards remained. Rubbia, San Martino del Carso, the Doberdo plateau and Mt. Cosich fell into the hands of the Italians. On the next day, Aug. 11, they crossed the Vallone, and after a stubborn fight took the western slopes of Hill Nad Logem (212 meters) and the crest of the Nad Logem, which had been stoutly defended, was captured. At the same time Oppachiasella was occupied and the Italian troops pushed forward about one kilometer further east. They also gained possession of Debell and Hill 121 on the southern edge of the Carso.

Violent fighting all along the front continued till Aug. 15, the Italian troops breaking through two powerful intrenched lines east of Nad Logem and of M. Pecinka, but after that date no operations here, as in the Gorizia zone, assumed a more methodic character, while troops and services were reorganized and the defenses of the conquered positions consolidated. The conquest of the Carso was no less important than that of the bridgehead and city of Gorizia. It is an arid plateau which commands the Lower Isonzo plain as far as Cormons and Gorizia on the one side and the sea on the other. It is protected on the Friuli side by the deep Isonzo ditch and at its other end by the powerful bastions of San Michele on the north and Cosich, Debell and Hill 121 on the south. Its barren surface is broken up by innumerable caverns and crater-like holes in the limestone, a feature which had been fully exploited by the Austrians, who had constructed a regular labyrinth of deep intrenchments and subterranean communications blasted in the solid rock.

During the operations between Aug. 4 and Aug. 15, a total of 18,758 prisoners were taken, including 393 officers, also 30 guns, 63 trench mortars, 92 machine guns, 12,225 rifles, 5,000,000 cartridges, 3000 shells, 60,000 hand grenades and a large amount of other material.

Operations were undertaken in Albania during this period with a view to hampering Austrian submarine activity. On Aug. 2, the Italian expeditionary force in Albania, cooperating with the Italian royal navy, occupied

Porto Palermo and the coast zone of the Kinarra with a view to a survey of the coast between Aspru, Ruga and Cape Kefall, where frequent signaling to enemy submarines had been observed. On Aug. 30 an Italian column occupied Tepeleni on the Vojussa. The operation was supported by a raid of Bersagliere detachments against the Austrians' positions on Mt. Gradist and Mt. Trubes, east of Valona. The villages of Kios and Hekal were stormed, 72 prisoners, including 40 Austrians, being captured, also a large amount of ammunition.

Other successful raids were made on Sept. 2 against the positions of Kutsa, Drizar and Mt. Gradist, east of Valona; and on Sept. 4 in the zone north of Valona, against the positions of Samar and Frakuta, about 50 prisoners being taken. These raids had no territorial occupation in view; but were intended to render the recent Italian occupation of the region on the west bank of the Vojussa more secure by dispersing the enemy detachments hidden among the villages and the heights on the right bank. This objective was attained and the territory beyond the Vojussa cleared of enemy troops.

NORWAY'S NEW TYPE OF CONCRETE SHIP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—A new type of ship has been invented by a Norwegian civil engineer, Mr. Nicolay Fougner. The ship is constructed entirely of concrete with the exception of the ribs which are of steel. Mr. Fougner has already launched two barges made of concrete from his shipyard at Moss, a small town near Christiania. It is claimed that the hull will resist damage better than steel, iron, or wood, and will consequently be safer. The first practical application of the idea of such "stone ships" dates only a few months back, when the first barge constructed of this material was launched. It at once attracted much attention in Scandinavia, and when a second barge of some hundred tons was launched at Moss the Swedish minister of marine Mr. Daniel Bostrom, who is himself a large shipowner, was present at the ceremony accompanied by experts who closely examined the new type of vessel in all its details. So satisfied was Mr. Daniel Bostrom with the result of the investigation that he immediately ordered a lighter of several thousand tons displacement.

A similar "stone ship," a lighter for the mining company of Sydvaranger in Norway, is now to be built for the overseas transport of iron ore and coal. This vessel, having a displacement of 3000 tons, is to be ready before Christmas. Mr. Nicolay Fougner, the inventor, maintains that ships of any size can be built of concrete with steel ribs. Mr. Hjalmar Cassel, the Swedish expert on the transport service, has proposed that the new Swedish ferryboats, which are to be built for service between Sweden and England across the North sea, should be constructed of the new material. Besides the railway trains across the sea, and will have a displacement of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons. Many experts are of opinion that the invention means a new epoch in shipbuilding.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN MANCHESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—A scheme is under consideration for making provision for the hundreds of soldiers who pass through Manchester every day, by the erection of a Y. M. C. A. hut, designed to accommodate 1500 to 2000 by day and to house 100 beds. The city council has already given the site for the purpose, and the consent of the ministry of munitions is now the only thing necessary before the work is begun. When the hostel is completed there will be a large room 80 feet by 30 feet, for recreation and refreshments, a billiard-room with two tables, and a rest-room. The charge for a bed will be sixpence each night. If a man is short of money he will be supplied with a blanket, and may make himself as comfortable as he can. The buildings will be open night and day, and whatever hour men arrive they will be able to obtain shelter, rest and food. When the work is in full swing there will be entertainments, lectures and educational classes. The cost of the building and equipment was first estimated at £5000, but the most recent estimate adds nearly another £1000 to the necessary outlay. For temporary use a marquee has been put up. An unemployment bureau has already been opened for discharged soldiers. The number of men who have sent in applications has been 281 and 154 employers have made inquiries, with the result that in the first week 77 men have been found places.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PETROL

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Denmark is also suffering from a scarcity of petrol. The Danish Taxi Company believe that they have found a substitute for petrol in a mixture of benzol and spirit. The mixture has been tried during a series of test drives, and it has been found that by using a liter of the mixture of benzol and spirit in equal quantities a car can be driven a distance of 7.1 kilometers, while with a liter of unmixed petrol the distance covered is 7.5 kilometers. The driving power of the two liquids, therefore, seems to be almost equal. In addition the new mixture gives greater elasticity of movement than petrol.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF URDU LANGUAGE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—An interesting movement has just been started by the Muhammadans of Calcutta. It is entitled the Anjuman-i-Urdu, and its object is to procure the "advancement" of Urdu literature in Bengal. Prince Gholam Muhammad Shah, of the Mysore royal family, presided at the inaugural meeting, and delivered an eloquent speech upon the "utility and necessity" of diffusing the Urdu language in the province of Bengal.

"Calcutta," said the Prince, "is a cosmopolitan city of numerous castes and creeds, and presents a wide field for the cultivation of various languages. An alien or an Indian sojourner alighting at Howrah station is first accosted in this language, and as he passes through the busy part of the town he cannot fail to realize the utility of the language which supplies the chief vehicle through which he can express his ideas and exchange his views with the congress of races which inhabit the town." The Prince holds that Urdu literature took its rise in Calcutta, and he is right, for two of the best known productions of its somewhat exiguous literature were composed in Calcutta. "In fact," once more to quote the flowery allocution of Prince Gholam, "Ft. William in Calcutta supplied the fountain from which the Urdu literature received its nourishment."

Eventually the meeting appointed a committee to take in hand the work of carrying into effect the program of the Anjuman (or association). The committee includes the names of several well-known Muhammadans, but it is not easy to see how it is going to set to work to give effect to the aspirations of Prince Gholam Muhammad, or indeed why those objects should be carried out at all. Urdu, or Hindustani, as it is sometimes called, is a language almost without a literature. It is a weird conglomerate of Hindi, Arabic, and Persian, which incorporates Bengali or Marathi words according to whether it is being spoken in western or eastern India. It was introduced into India by the Mogul conquerors, and it remains the language of the camp. As heard in northern India it is a fine, sonorous language, but it degenerates sadly south of Allahabad. It cannot compete for a moment with such essentially literary languages as Bengali, Hindi, or Persian, which are spoken by the educated classes according to whether they are Hindus or Muhammadans. It has been found highly useful for centuries as a lingua franca, but, even in this respect, it is giving place to English. Altogether to attempt to invest Urdu with any literary importance, especially in Bengal, which has a rich language and literature of its own, seems a futile proceeding and it is difficult to see why any men of light and leading in the Muhammadan world should have given their adherence to it.

BOOT TRADE OPPOSED TO INSURANCE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The members of the boot trade are amongst those who are resisting their inclusion under the provisions of the National Insurance Act. Nearly 300 firms and 60,000 workers were represented by a joint deputation of masters and men which recently waited upon Sir H. Llewellyn Smith at the board of trade, to urge the exemption of the boot and shoe industry from the new act.

Mr. Owen Parker, president of the Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and Mr. E. L. Poulton, secretary to the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, spoke in support of the application. It was pointed out that so flourishing is the boot industry at the present time that unemployment is practically nonexistent, and that even before the war it only amounted to 2 per cent. It was mentioned that protests against the boot trade being included in the act had been made at meetings in all the leading centers of the industry. The representatives of the trade union showed that they are favorable to unemployment insurance, but urged that it must be managed by the union itself without outside interference.

Sir Llewellyn Smith promised to give full consideration to the facts brought before him. He pointed out that an act of Parliament in operation is in question, but intimated that, in view of the special circumstances, there would be no interference with the employers of the boot and shoe industry if they delayed for a week or two deducting the workmen's contributions. In the meantime the board of trade will come to a definite decision.

RUMANIAN RELIEF FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A national Rumanian relief fund, of which Lord Rosebery is president, has been established in London. A letter received from Mr. Jones, in connection with the formation of the fund says: Your help will be welcome, the need being great. The Rumanian people, proud to fight for the cause of liberty and civilization at the side of the nation which first proclaimed the doctrine of international sovereignty, will see in this noble movement a further proof of the unalterable friendship between the great British nation and the Latins of the East. Rumania knows that the British will carry the work to success.

QUESTIONS AS TO THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN BURMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANGOON, Burma.—The committee on female education in Burma recently discussed at the office of the director of public instruction, Mr. J. G. Covernton, M. A., C. I. E., important questions affecting the education of women. The control of female education by special educational committees, the desirability of co-education, the arrangement of the curriculum, the provision of teachers, and the appointment of inspectresses, were discussed with a view to submitting a report to the government of India.

Mr. J. G. Covernton, M. A., in his opening speech indicated the extent to which women are educated in Burma, and the subsequent discussion explained the paucity of female education in comparison with European countries.

The total number of girls reported as under instruction, said Mr. Covernton, is 117,273. Of this total 113,301 attend public institutions, that is not only schools under government, municipality or district cess, but all aided or registered schools which come within the purview of the department. These figures seem perhaps fairly large, but when you realize that the total of 117,273 represents a percentage of only 13.18 of the female school-going population, and when you further realize that four fifths of these pupils are in the lower primary stage only, I think we shall all be agreed that there is considerable room for improvement and progress. I should, however, add that that percentage is higher than we have obtained before, and so far as my personal knowledge goes is higher than the corresponding figure for any province in India. Another outstanding feature of female education in Burma is one which we shall have to discuss later on, but I will just mention now, and that is the prevalence of co-education: 73.78 of girls under public instruction are to be found in boys' schools, and out of the girls' school population something over one third consists of boys, so that the conditions are, to put it plainly, somewhat mixed.

The manner in which the girls' schools are managed was then described by the chairman, Mr. J. G. Covernton, who said that the girls' schools belong, he proceeded, if they are Anglo-vernacular or European, entirely to aided agency. A very large majority belong to missions of various denominations undertaking educational work in Burma. There are no government Anglo-vernacular girls' schools; there are no municipal Anglo-vernacular girls' schools; no district cess Anglo-vernacular girls' schools. No public authority manages or maintains any girls' schools in Burma. Most vernacular schools for girls belong either to missions or to what we call "aided lay managers," that is to say, mainly Burmans who have undertaken private schools and who are managing them under the rules of the department. The mission schools and the lay schools for girls constitute well over 90 per cent of the vernacular girls' schools in the country. A few government vernacular girls' schools which are maintained from provincial funds constitute the exceptions. These have been in existence roughly speaking about 10 years. Compared with the number of schools in the province, they are very few, about seven, and are scattered over the country generally at headquarters stations. There is a third agency which has hitherto been practically ignored in dealing with female education—monastic schools. These are vernacular schools maintained by Pongys. According to the tradition of the order, women are not allowed into Pongyikyaungs and therefore girls are not ordinarily received in monastic schools. We knew that in a few cases one or two older Pongys with an eye to improving education had admitted girls into classes connected with their schools, but the number of such monks was, we thought, practically negligible in comparison with the total number in the order. But it is now reported that many more girls than we supposed are attending monastic schools. The total comes to over 7000. Something like 1500 belong to Tenasserim, and something like 1400 or 1500 to Pegu. Naturally in the north, the figures are very much smaller, but even there they add up to several hundreds. I propose to hold a further inquiry into the matter. It is possible that these figures afford important indications which a committee like this cannot neglect. They may premise a change of opinion, a change of feeling on the part not only of Buddhist parents, but also of the Buddhist Order itself. If that were to go further and to induce an improvement in the quality of the teaching as well as in the number of pupils, it would have in it the seeds of an educational revolution.

On the question of coeducation the meeting agreed, after lengthy discussion, that coeducation in Burma was a practical necessity in the primary stage, roughly up to the age of 10 or 12. The following resolution on the matter was passed: "That in any case where adequate facilities for the separate vernacular education of girls exist, a limit be fixed for coeducation in vernacular schools, namely standard IV, or the age of 12; whichever be obtained first by the pupil concerned. It was also resolved: That government take early steps to establish, where necessary, suitable girls' vernacular schools (which shall also be boarding schools) at the headquarters of each district."

WALTER LONG ON HOUSING PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation from the national housing and town planning council and other bodies recently waited upon Mr. Walter Long, the president of the local government board, with reference to house and town planning work after the war, and the need for making preparations to avert a possible crisis of unemployment in the building trades at the close of the war by careful preparation of housing schemes. The deputation was extremely representative in its character.

Councillor Harold Shawcross, on behalf of the deputation, put forward a statement of the case which it was desired to lay before the government. This called attention to the main resolution passed at the April congress, (which was attended by 400 delegates representing English, Scottish and Welsh local authorities, professional associations, buildings trades employers, workmen and others interested) directing the attention of the government to the critical need for the provision of additional housing for the working classes and urging the government to set aside no less than £20,000,000 to make such advances to local authorities and other agencies as would enable them to provide houses at reasonable rentals, having regard to all necessary and equitable circumstances and conditions. Mr. Shawcross said the question had become most pressing, owing to the failure of private enterprise to meet the needs, and reliance must be placed on local authorities to do the work.

Replying to the speeches of the delegates Mr. Long said he agreed with much that had been said, and it was certainly a very sorry story to be told in 1916. The task before them certainly lay at the root of all social reforms, and any assistance that it was proposed to give would be no good unless conceived on liberal lines. The government knew what the trade unionists had done, and the invaluable assistance they had given to the nation during the war; and they did not in the least cavil at the declaration that progress should be made in the matter of housing in order to provide for the men when they came back from the war, when they would have a double claim upon the sympathies of their fellow countrymen. When the war was over, whatever might be the condition of things as regards finance and other matters, there would be great competition among advocates of all kinds of social reform, and at the root of these reforms lay the provision of houses. It would indeed be a crime, a black crime, knowing as they did now of the sufferings of their heroes in the trenches, if they sat still and did nothing by way of preparation to provide these men with proper homes, to let them come from water-logged, horrible trenches to something that was a little better than a pigsty. That, indeed, would be criminal, and would be a negation of all that had been said during the war that they could never repay them. As to the sum of £20,000,000, he could make no announcement then as to any particular sum, and he was not even sure that it indicated what might really be required. He would, however, lay the whole case before his colleagues in the government, and he could say for himself and the secretary for Scotland that they would lose neither time nor opportunity in pressing forward the matter, not only in respect to housing, but of other schemes of employment which had been delayed through the war. They would not spare themselves in trying to bring about a real move for the provision of decent habitation for their people.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following are declared by the civil service commissioners to have obtained the first seven places in the recent open competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service, eastern cadetships, colonial service. The letters L. C. show the service (Indian or colonial) for which the candidates entered their names:

Name	Total marks
Shearer, J. G. (L. C.)	3,094
Trivedi, Chandulal Madhavlal (L. C.)	2,840
Ranganathan, Subrahmanya (L. C.)	2,859
De Kretser, C. E. (L. C.)	2,824
Stalg, B. M. (L. C.)	2,491
MacPherson, D. (L. C.)	2,430
Linehan, W. (L. C.)	2,426

The following stand next in order of merit:

Name	Total marks
------	-------------

Tucker, G. (L.)	2,317
Mehta, Shrimukhrai Laxmial (L. C.)	2,162
Desai, Chhotalal Khushaldas (L.)	2,073
Jnanankur (L. C.)	2,071
Broderick, T. S. (L. C.)	2,014

*Not eligible for a cadetship in Hongkong, Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A recent return by the board of trade dealing with the estimated quantities of coal raised in the half year ended June 30, 1916, gave the following figures:

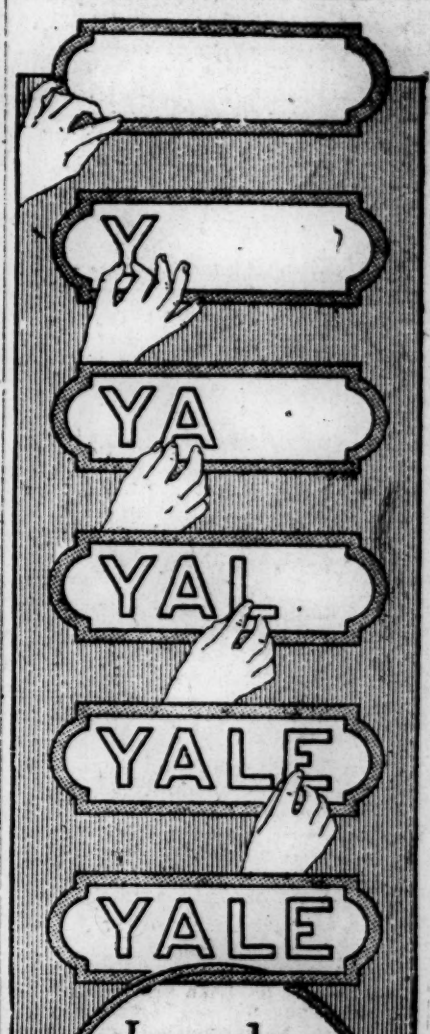
Tons of coal raised, 1916, 128,135; 1915, 127,620; 1914, 139,994. Decrease in number of persons employed as compared with 1915, 0.4 per cent, 1914, 14.3 per cent.

Thus though the number of persons employed in producing coal in the first half of this year fell by 0.4 per cent as compared with the first half of 1915 the output increased by a few hundred tons. During Whitenside 62 per cent of the workers took no holiday.

NEW LABOR COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Arthur Henderson in his capacity as labor adviser has invited the following 15 trade union leaders to form a consultative committee, with a view to establishing a regular means of cooperation and communication between organized labor and the government: Harry Gosling, president of the trades congress, London lightermen; W. J. Davis, Birmingham, vice-president trade congress, brass workers; C. W. Bowerman, M. P., secretary, trades congress; Robert Smillie, president of Miners Federation; Stephen Walsh, M. P., Miners Federation, chairman of workmen's section, English conciliation board; J. R. Clynes, M. P., National Union of Railwaymen; George Barnes, M. P., engineers; F. S. Button, textiles; Vernon Hartshorn, South Wales miners; G. J. Wardle, M. P., chairman of the Labor party; John Hodge, M. P., steel smelters; William Mosses, London, pattern makers; Joseph Cross, Accrington, textile industry; A. Wilkie, M. P., Newcastle, shipwrights.



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FEDERAL LOAN BOARD TO MAKE FARM OWNERS

American Bankers Association President Quoted as to Advantages of New Law to Tenant Who Would Become Master

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cooperation between the federal farm loan system and local county bankers will enable many farm tenants, who have saved a little money, to become farm owners, according to information volunteered by the federal loan board. The question is frequently asked, the board says, "How can a renter who has not saved 50 per cent of the purchase price of land make use of the federal farm loan act to get land of his own?" To explain this point the board quotes P. W. Goebel, of Kansas City, Kan., president of the American Bankers Association, as he spoke before the board at Topeka, Kan.

"If the tenant is the right kind of man," says Mr. Goebel, "there will be no trouble whatever. The government must require the same maximum requirements from everybody that does business with the banks, and a local banker will take into consideration the personal equation of a man wanting to buy the land; and, as a banker, I would not hesitate to say that I would loan freely on second mortgages. I would not in a commercial bank; but in a trust company or investment bank I would lend freely on second mortgages so long as I could see that the interest and the amortized payment on the first mortgage and the interest on the second mortgage and taxes and upkeep of the land would still be less than the rental value of the land.

"We will say a young man who has worked for a farmer for a number of years, or a man of middle age, whom I have known for years, and who has rented a place, comes to me and he says, 'I have \$1000, and I have two span of horses and some cows, and some sows—enough reasonably to stock 80 acres of land. I have got to pay \$50 an acre for the land. I can get a loan through the National Farm Loan Association of Staunton township for \$2000. Will you loan me the other \$1000.'"

"Now it is a very easy proposition to figure it out. I will figure that on the first mortgage of \$2000 he will pay \$120 interest at 6 per cent. I am figuring now on the maximum. He will pay \$20 on the amortization fund. Now, I loan him the \$1000 at 7 per cent, if you please. He will pay me \$70, and I will figure that his taxes cost him \$50, which makes a total of \$240.

"Now, that 80 acres of land if he rented it would cost him anywhere from \$325 to \$400 a year rental. It goes without saying that he will take more interest in that piece of land as an owner than as a renter. He will take better care of it and improve it. It will be improved rather than deteriorated. It does not take a great stretch of imagination to see that this man with the \$1000 I loaned him can pay on an average of \$100 a year on the principal. In other words, he can retire the \$1000 I am loaning him in 10 years.

"Then, he will simply have a proposition that with any intelligent work at all he will absolutely make a living, and the small sum he pays yearly to retire his loan finally will hardly be taken into consideration. In fact, it is my opinion, and what I am saying to you, gentlemen, is simply based on years and years of observation of the farmer and continuous financial and other business I have had with him, with any intelligent work he will have something that will make him an absolutely sure living for a good sized family.

"The result of these long-time loans will also be that more of the income from the farm can be placed into equipment for the farm; equipment not only to bring larger returns in dollars to the farmer, but that will make the family feel like they want to stay there. To my notion the greatest lure of the city is the fact that these farmers' wives and daughters come into the city to visit friends perhaps who have modern equipment in their houses. It appeals to them more strongly than anything else, and makes them more dissatisfied with farm life than anything else."

CADETS TO CELEBRATE

The one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the First Corps Cadets and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Columbus avenue armory will be celebrated in Copley hall tonight. Honorary, veteran and active members of the corps, and members of the Business and Professional Men's Military Training school will meet at the armory at 6:15, and from there proceed to Copley hall where dinner will be served. There will be addresses and an entertainment.

AT THE THEATERS

CASLE SQUARE—"Rolling Stones," 2:10. COLONIAL—"Ziegfeld Follies, musical show, with Clara, 8. COFFEY—"The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde, 8:15. HOLLYS—"Sir Herbert Tree in 'Henry VIII,' by Shakespeare, 7:45. KEITH'S—"Vaudeville, 7:45. PARK SQUARE—"Good Gracious, Anna-belle," farce by Claire Kummer, 8:15. PLYMOUTH—"The Silent Witness," melodrama by Otto Hauerbach, 8:20. TREMONT—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," Hebrew character comedy, 8. WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15. Matinee—Daily at Keith's 1:45; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Wilbur, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Holley 2:45; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:30.

Fourth Floor

MISSSES' SUITS

Chandler & Co. have never shown a more complete and fascinating array of misses' suits than will be shown on Friday and Saturday.

Hundreds at \$25 \$35 to \$45 Others 55.00 to 125.00

Velour is probably the most fashionable of all suit materials—especially in the rich, becoming navy, brown, plum, taupe, green and Burgundy. Broadcloth, in dark tones, is also very stylish.

PARIS REPRODUCTIONS—Several styles after original French models, and equally smart.



Velour, after French model, in selected material, at 35.00

Velour or Broadcloth, fur trimmed, at 29.50

Velour or Broadcloth at 25.00

Velour, fur trimmed, at 25.00

Velour or Broadcloth, 39.50

SMART, NEW FEATURES distinguish each suit—deep cape collars high at the throat—knapsack or cartridge pockets—narrow shoulders—mousquetaire sleeves—ripple flaring or belted coats—fur trimmings—new lines in skirts.

STYLE NOTE—Flaring outlines are still apparent but gracefully adapted to the straight lines of the new silhouette.

Women's Broadcloth and Velour Suits

About twenty-five styles in these fashionable materials—most becoming with their deep collars, pocketed skirts, fur trimmings, fancy linings, flare and belted coats.

Chandler & Co. long ago knew these materials would be in great demand. They also knew that unless they placed large orders early they would have to pay much more. Large early orders were placed and these suits are offered at prices which probably would be impossible to duplicate now.

\$35 to \$45

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West



NEW HATS

For Every Occasion

FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Hats in charming variety—nearly all fresh from the designer's hands.

Each is distinctive—different from the ordinary—in shape, in color, in ornament; yet, as there is no charge for style, the prices are quite moderate, many but

\$10 \$15 to \$25

Others 35.00 up to 150.00

MISSSES' HATS specially designed for young women. Particularly interesting are the models in colors which match the new suits. Prices 10.00 to 25.00

COAL SHORTAGE IN SOUTH IS IN SERIOUS STAGE

Wood for Fuel, It Is Said, Will Have to Be Used by Many—Railroad Facilities at Fault

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Birmingham Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The coal situation throughout the South is approaching an acute stage. Speaking before the traffic and transportation club here, W. Carson Adams, of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company, drew attention to the imminence of a coal shortage in the South in the following words: "People in the South who never burned wood for fuel will burn it this winter."

Mr. Adams said everything seemed to be working toward a serious situation. He said conditions in Oklahoma, West Virginia, East Tennessee, and Kentucky have made unprecedented demands on the Alabama mines, some of which have not recovered from the effects of July conditions. These points shed new light on a situation which, up to this time, was believed by the consumer to be solely the result of a car shortage, and the whole question was further illuminated by the statement on the same occasion, by General Manager Levy of the "Frisco" lines, that there is no car shortage but that there is a shortage of locomotives, sidetracks and terminal facilities.

When Mr. Levy's statement was published, it was promptly challenged by General Agent S. J. Ler, of the Southern railway and the Alabama Great Southern railroad. He said he presumed Mr. Levy's remarks referred to conditions in his immediate neighborhood, and that Mr. Levy could not have intended his views to apply to a country-wide condition, for the reason that, so far as Mr. Ler is advised, and particularly so on the Southern and the Alabama Great Southern, there is an acute shortage of cars and absolutely no shortage of motive power.

With coal prices, in the heart of one of the country's greatest producing districts, climbing to unprecedented heights it appears certain to many operators that a number of the districts, remote from coal fields, will be forced to bear up under a coal-less winter.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—About 400 members of the New England section of the National Electric Light Association attended the annual convention here. R. W. Rollins of Worcester was elected president; A. B. Lisle of Providence, vice-president; Bowen Tufts of Boston, treasurer; Miss O. A. Bursiel of Boston, secretary; A. H. Ford of Portland, R. B. Smith of Keene, N. H.; E. E. Larabee of Bennington, Vt.; C. R. Hayes of Fitchburg, George B. Leonard of Stamford, Conn.; S. B. Tuell of Pawtucket, R. I., executive committee.

BAY STATE TO USE PREPAYMENT CARS

Prepayment cars will be operated by the Bay State Street Railway Company for the first time next Monday on two routes in Lowell, and one each in Needham, Melrose and Beverly. The cars will be equipped with fare boxes, thus following out the advice of Bion J. Arnold, employed by the commission, at the fare hearings and of Peter De Witt the Cleveland expert. Traffic experts employed by the Bay State are now investigating conditions on the lines in an effort to decrease the white-pole stops in order to make quicker time and increase the efficiency of the organization. Plans for a new power plant in Quincy to cost \$750,000 are being prepared by experts of the company. In this way the four main improvements advocated by the commission are being followed out by the company.

The routes to have prepayment cars next Monday are the Highlands, High street and Westford street routes in Lowell, the Charles River-Needham route in Needham, the East Side route in Melrose and the Beverly Cove route in Beverly. All of these lines except the Needham route have five cents as a fare unit, but on that line six cents is required for one ride.

Elevated Schedule Changes

Changes in the schedule of the Boston Elevated lines will go into effect next Saturday, when additional service will be given on the Bay View and City Point lines over the Broadway extension and fall service on the Lake street and Beacon street lines will go into effect. The line now operated in part between Harvard square and Kenmore street and in part from Harvard square to Scollay square via the East Cambridge viaduct and the Tremont street subway will be operated entirely between Harvard square and Scollay square subway in order to permit the operation during the morning and evening rush hours of trailer cars which have been constructed to improve the service on the Harvard square-East Cambridge line.

On the same date the line now operated from Cypress street, Brookline, to Park street subway via Huntington avenue and from Cypress street to Park street via Longwood avenue will be operated from Cypress street to the North station via the subway. During the rush hours from 5:50 a. m. to 8:50 a. m. and from 3:50 p. m. to 7:50 p. m. cars will be operated from Cypress street, Brookline, to Dudley street terminal on intervals of 10 minutes.

GENERAL WOOD THE SPEAKER

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commander of the department of the East, is to address the members of the Chamber of Commerce tour of South American countries three years ago, at their meeting to be held Tuesday night at the Algonquin Club.

TECHNICAL BOOKS DEBATE TOPIC OF LIBRARY CLUBS

Union Meeting of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Organizations Is Opened

Technical books form the chief feature of discussion at the union meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association, the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club, which opened in Greenfield, Mass., this morning. The sessions will continue through Saturday. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, speaks today on the subject of agricultural literature, particularly that which is furnished by the state.

Tomorrow James A. Moyer, director of the state department of university extension, will speak on university extension and the public library. Other features of the program are a talk on technical literature for the average library by Edward F. Stevens, librarian at Pratt Institute; "An Architect's Library," by Robert S. Peabody; "Literature of Mountaineering," by N. L. Goodrich, librarian at Dartmouth College. On Saturday "Business Books for Business Men" will be discussed. R. L. Power, librarian of the college of business administration of Boston University, presenting the subject.

Friday afternoon has been left free for excursions. A visit to historic Deerfield and the museum there has been arranged as a special feature. It was announced that the League of Library Commissions has decided upon Dec. 4-9 as library week. The purpose this year will be to bring before the adult public the importance of proper selection of books for children and young people with special reference to the custom of present-giving in December, to arouse an interest in the subject and to present suitable publications of this kind.

Katherine P. Loring, trustee of the library in Beverly, is president of the Massachusetts Library Club, which leads in the present union meeting. The vice-presidents are Alice Shepard, librarian of the city library, Springfield; George H. Evans, librarian of the public library, Woburn; George P. Winslow, librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener library at Harvard University; secretary, John G. Moulton, librarian public library, Haverhill; treasurer, George L. Lewis, librarian of the Westfield Athenaeum.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE CLUB

Augusto Maguere, head of a large shoe manufacturing firm in Chile, was the chief guest of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at its one hundred and eighty-eighth dinner last night at the Hotel Somerset. Albert L. Squier, who took about 2000 photographs on the Chamber of Commerce tour of South American countries three years ago, and Miss Grace E. Young. The first gave a stereoscopic lecture on about 200 of the pictures.

BIG MACKEREL CATCHES MADE

Loaded with 125,000 pounds of large and medium mackerel, the schooner Arthur James, Capt. John Matheson, arrived at the Boston fish pier today from off Plymouth. The catch sold for about \$9000 and each of the crew shared \$240. The schooner sailed from the pier yesterday morning.

On Tuesday the Arthur James brought in 100,000 pounds of the same kind of fish from off Cape Cod. For these the total amount received was \$10,000. Each of the crew shared \$250 for the night's work. This catch was made in a single cast of the seine.

The schooner Benjamin Smith also arrived this morning, bringing in a fare of 110,000 pounds of mackerel also caught off Plymouth last night. Each of the crew received about \$225 and the total amount received for the fish was \$7000.

Other mackerel arrivals today were the schooners Helen B. Thomas, which brought 50,000 pounds of large fish; Little Fannie, 40,000 mixed, and the steamers Lois Corkum with a fare of 9000 mixed, and Francis Willard, 15,000 medium mackerel.

The heavy mackerel arrivals at the pier today caused the price of mackerel to drop from 15 cents a pound to from 9 to 9½ cents a pound, wholesale. The prices of other fish per pound at wholesale today are as follows: Steak cod, 12½¢; market cod, 6¢; 10¢; haddock, 7¼¢; steak pollack, 4¼¢; large hake, 7¢; small hake, 4¼¢; steak cusk, 4¼¢.

Additional groundfish arrivals today were the steamers Swell and Heroine with 37,000 and 41,500 pounds respectively, and the schooner Pollyanna with 28,000, Waltham 16,000 and Angeline C. Nunan which brought 20,500 pounds.

WOBURN, Mass.—Preparations are being made for a reception and parade upon the arrival of company G, fifth regiment, which is expected home from the border either Friday or Saturday. The troops will detain at Woburn Highlands and will be met by Mayor Harold P. Johnson and other Woburn city officials. A cordon of police, a band, high school cadets and the members of the two G. A. R. posts will do escort duty to the troops. Plans have been made for 500 school children to march in the parade, which will terminate with a flag raising on the common while 2000 school children sing "The Star Spangled Banner." Mayor Johnson will give the address of welcome. On Oct. 19 the returning company will be given a dinner at the Woburn armory.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

The Business Women's Club has arranged an all-day outing at Medway for Oct. 22 with a luncheon around a wood campfire and a four-mile walk. The leaders are Miss Selma E. Pond and Miss Grace E. Young. The first Sunday afternoon musicale will be given on Oct. 29.

DREADNOUGHTS GET NAMES OF STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department announced Wednesday that the four dreadnoughts authorized for the coming year will be named Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia. These names now are carried by armored cruisers which, in accordance with the usual custom, will be named after cities in the respective states.

RAILROADS AID WOMEN VOTERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, acting for their own and other lines, have received the permission of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to establish offices in their rooms in Washington where women voters now in the District of Columbia may make arrangements for returning home to vote, says the Public Ledger. Men voters have been given this opportunity at political headquarters by the railroads for many years, but women voters hitherto have had no provisions made for them.

CAMPGROUND TO BE BOUGHT

BROCKTON, Mass.—The New England Christian and Missionary Alliance, at its annual conference at the Olivet Memorial church, yesterday, voted to buy the campgrounds near Attleboro, maintained for a number of years by the Rev. Arthur Green of the Peoples Free church of Attleboro. There are nearly 50 cottages and a large auditorium on the grounds. The price to be paid is \$5000.

TUFTS JUNIORS TO BALLOT

MEDFORD, Mass.—The junior class of Tufts College will institute a secret ballot in its annual elections to be held soon. This method of class voting was introduced by the 1917 class last fall and was shortly afterward adopted in the elections of the Athletic Association and the 1919 class.

CONFECTIONERS CLUB DINES

Officers were elected at the meeting of the New England Confectioners Club at Young's hotel last night. They are William E. Crosby, president; Charles D. Rice, vice-president; George B. Farrington, secretary; Frank H. Dow, treasurer; Howard E. Morse, Arthur H. Potter and Alfred B. Haskell, executive committee.

SANTA FE TRAIL ROAD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Judge J. M. Lowe of this city, president of the National Old Trails Association, has advanced a proposition to construct a concrete roadway along the old Santa Fe Trail within the borders of Kansas. The route is approximately 500 miles long in the state.

DEALERS SELLING MILK AT 9 CENTS

Several milk dealers in Greater Boston have refused to advance prices, and continue to supply their customers at 9 cents a quart delivered. These dealers are nearly all either producers or dairymen who obtain their supplies from nearby farms and are not subject to freight rates or combinations of farmers outside the state.

Among the 9-cent milkmen is E. W. Hancock of Wakefield, Mass., who operates a route of 400 cans daily, and who obtains the greater part of his supply from nearby farms, in Reading, Stoneham and Wakefield.

"Nearly all milk dealers in Wakefield are selling milk at 9 cents a quart," said Mr. Hancock to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and I understand that small dealers in other cities and towns in the Boston suburban district have also refused to follow the large dealers in marking up the price of their goods. Of course if the price of feed, labor and methods of handling continue to advance, we may have to charge our customers a cent more."

SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS

"Why Canadian Women Vote" is the subject upon which Mrs. Nellie McCullough will speak at a meeting in Ford hall, Monday evening, Oct. 30, under the auspices of the state and city woman suffrage associations. Other speakers will be Daniel A. White, Socialist party candidate for Governor; Francis J. Horgan, Democratic nominee from the eleventh congressional district, and Charles E. Burbank, supervisor of administration.

SOCIAL LAW LIBRARY MEETING

The annual meeting of the Social Law Library was held yesterday in the library at the courthouse. Edward W. Hutchins was elected president, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., clerk and treasurer; Frank W. Grinnell, Franklin T. Hammond, John E. Hannigan, John G. Palfrey, John L. Thorndike, Robert D. Weston and Henry A. Wyman, trustees. Arthur D. Hill has resigned as a trustee.

AMUSEMENTS

Food Fair
NOW OPEN—10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Cooking Demonstration Lectures Daily at 3 P. M. by Sarah Dean Bradford; Deanna's Baked Cranberries; Food at the Head, with Grace Hamilton and "The Gift of '79," Miss Chas. J. Gorman in Related Picture Talks on "Wonders of China."
ADMISSION FREE
SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 22, AT 3:30
KREISLER
(Direction of A. A. NEWMAN)
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00. On Sale

WOMEN ALREADY BEGIN TO FIGURE IN REGISTRATION

Twenty-Five on Boston List of Eligible Voters Who Number 117,728, a Large Increase Over Figures of Last Year

As proof that women are taking unusual interest in the coming city election, when they may vote for positions on the school committee, the election commissioners report the registration of 25 women thus early in the year. Registration for the city election begins in earnest on Nov. 8, the day after the state and national election. At that time it is expected the women will go to city hall in considerable numbers to register for the election on Dec. 19. The number of women who registered last year was 11,043, of whom 6483 went to the polls.

Boston's total registration for the 26 wards is 117,728. The previous high registration in the city was in 1904 when 114,218 registered for the presidential election. For the 1915 city election the registration was 114,569. Because the ward lines have been changed since the last election it is out of the question to make comparisons by such districts. The total for the state election in 1915 was 113,979, and for the following city election of 1916 was 114,569.

The registration by wards for the approaching election follows:

Ward 1	4,288	Ward 15	4,616
Ward 2	3,745	Ward 16	5,023
Ward 3	3,470	Ward 17	4,782
Ward 4	3,303	Ward 18	4,854
Ward 5	5,564	Ward 19	4,721
Ward 6	4,342	Ward 20	4,832
Ward 7	5,168	Ward 21	4,760
Ward 8	4,704	Ward 22	4,869
Ward 9	4,522	Ward 23	5,159
Ward 10	4,937	Ward 24	4,062
Ward 11	4,736	Ward 25	3,862
Ward 12	4,526	Ward 26	3,374
Ward 13	4,550		
Ward 14	4,749	Total	117,728

The total registrations for the presidential elections of the past campaigns were as follows: 1896, 96,746; 1900, 103,329; 1904, 114,218; 1908, 110,382; 1912, 112,253.

In the surrounding cities, registration closed last night and the information received today indicates that, along with Boston, new records have been made.

In Chelsea, 206 names were added to the lists yesterday, bringing the total registration up to 5932. This is an increase of 251 over the registration of last year.

In Medford, 1175 new names had been added to the voting lists. This is the largest number of new names ever added for one election here. This figure raises the total number of registered voters to 6670, an increase of 820 over last year's total.

Somerville's registration figures are 14,508, according to announcement of the election officials last night. This is an increase of 500 yesterday and of 1711 since July, when 12,797 were registered.

In Malden, the number of registrations for the state and national election amounted to 8422. This exceeds the number registered last year by 95.

Registration closed in Cambridge and 906 names were added since registration began 10 days ago, making the total on the lists 17,527. A year ago there were 17,213 names on the lists.

When the registrars in Quincy finished work last night they reported that 437 names had been added to the lists, bringing the total up to 7503. Names registered yesterday included 209 men and 43 women.

In Melrose, the total number of registered for the state and national election amounts to 3717, an increase of 101 over that of last year.

Waltham registrars reported an registration of 5826 names this year as against 5798 last year.

Voters registered in Salem to the number of 7613. Last year the number was 7392. This is an increase of 221 names. Yesterday's registration amounted to 208.

In Beverly registration for the November election amounted to 4475 names. This is 150 more than the registration of last year. The last day's registration amounted to 157.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY ELECTS

WORCESTER, Mass.—The American Antiquarian Society, at its meeting here, reelected the following officers: President, Waldo Lincoln. Worcester, vice-presidents, Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, former mayor of Boston, and Andrew McFarland Davis of Cambridge; counselors, Nathaniel Paine, Samuel Sweet Green, D. Granville Stanley Hall, president of Clark University; Chief Justice of Supreme Court Arthur Prentice Rugg, former Congressman Charles Grenfell Washburn, Judge Samuel Utley and Francis Henshaw Dewey, all of Worcester; Clarence Winthrop Bowen, New York; George Parker Winslow, librarian of Widener library, Cambridge; secretary of foreign correspondence, D. James Phinney Baxter of Portland, Me.; secretary for domestic correspondence, Worthington Chauncey Ford, Boston; recording secretary, Dr. Charles Lemuel Nichols, Worcester; librarian, Charles S. Brigham, Worcester.

They also elected Dr. Samuel Bayard Woodward of Worcester as treasurer, and as new members Solon Justus Buck, Minneapolis, Minn.; William Lawrence Clements, Bay City, Mich.; Ernest Lewis Gay, Boston; Richard Ward Greene, Worcester; Lawrence Park, Groton, and R. C. Ballard Thurston, Louisville, Ky.

RETAIL CREDIT MEN MEET

The Retail Credit Men's Association held a meeting at the Hotel Thorndike last night and discussed methods of opening and closing credit at a department store. In the absence of President David E. Mooser the presiding officer was Sidney E. Banford.

ARMORED RAILWAY CAR QUICKLY BUILT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first armored railway car ever built for the United States army is at the Sandy Hook proving grounds today. It was completed just 27 days after the order had been placed, and its first test was successful. The car mounts one three-inch field gun and in addition carries 20 machine guns. Twenty men are required for its operation, but 12 could handle all its guns in an emergency. It is estimated that 20 trains of 10 of these cars could be built for \$1,000,000.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, in whose honor "Queen Elizabeth's Book" is being compiled by Dutch and Belgian writers, artists and others, has been as constant in her self-sacrificing efforts on behalf of her country as has King Albert himself. Before her marriage, in 1900, she was the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and, in view of Rumania's entry into the war, it is very interesting to recall the fact that the task of deciding what Rumania should do might have devolved upon her husband. When in 1858 Wallachia and Moldavia, the two principalities which now constitute Rumania, defied Austria and the Porte and simultaneously elected the same prince, they chose Alexander Cuza, but, after eight years of a reign which had its good as well as its bad side, Cuza was forced to abdicate. The Count of Flanders, father of the present King Albert of Belgium, was then offered the vacant throne, but refused a position which certainly appeared to lack stability.

William Mead Ladd of Portland, Ore., whose art collection, valued at \$225,000, has just been sold to a donor who will give it to the Minneapolis Art Museum, is a native of that city, but is of New England stock. He went East for his education, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1878. Returning to Portland, he began business on the lowest round in his father's banking firm, and soon he became a partner. It is in this way that he has accumulated his wealth, much of which has been spent on fine works of art. His collection is one of the best on the Pacific coast.

Geoffrey B. Lehy, who has been added to the Boston city council by a vote of its members, is a substantial merchant with a good civic record as first president of the Boston City Club and as a member of the Boston finance commission. His is a short term, and he may not be the nominee who will run for the post at the next election; but during the time he is in office, he can, if he will, cooperate in effecting economies. He is a native of Royalston, Mass. He came to Boston and worked his way up in business, and is now a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

A. Lawrence Lowell, who is to be chairman of the special committee of presidents of universities and colleges of the United States, which is to cooperate with the war department in devising a curriculum for training reserve officers, is the head of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Mass. He came to that office in May, 1909, following the long presidency of Charles W. Eliot. An alumnus of the college and of the class of 1877, he became a lawyer and continued in the legal profession until 1897, much of his attention being given to the duties of trusteeship and to his responsibilities as guardian of the family interests, he being a representative of several Boston families that have made large fortunes from trade and manufacturing. Not the least of his duties was administering the affairs of Lowell Institute, one of the most renowned lecture foundations of the United States. He joined the faculty of Harvard in 1900 and taught the science of government in a way to make him one of the most popular of the teachers. Before long he began to command attention as a writer of essays dealing with theories and methods of government, and in 1902 and 1908 he gave to the world two books, "The Influence of Party upon Legislation in England and America" and "The Government of England," that have had wide sale in the United States and abroad. Since his administrative duties at Harvard increased he has been compelled to forego much authorship; but he still finds time to give addresses and to write periodical articles dealing with contemporary issues, national and international. He is a prominent promoter of the program of the League to Enforce Peace and has led in the effort to align the colleges with the "preparedness movement."

Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, who has been inaugurated as president of Wilson College, at Chambersburg, Pa., was elected to that post in 1915, a year after he resigned the presidency of Lafayette College, also a Pennsylvania institution. He is of an old Kentucky family, and has the Cabells and Breckinridges for kinsfolk. After graduation from Princeton and further study at Oxford University, England, he settled in Lexington, Ky., and practiced law for two years. Then he was called to Miami University, in Ohio, to teach history and to serve as president, and from there he went, in 1891, to be president of Lafayette College. In 1899 he was ordained a Presbyterian minister.

LEAGUE TO HOLD DINNER

The Women's Industrial, Civic and Suffrage League, which has just been organized under the leadership of Mrs. Julius Andrews, chairman of the legislative committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and member of the advisory prison board, will hold a dinner and business meeting at the Twentieth Century Club this evening at 6:30. Dr. Evangeline Young and Miss Jennie Lottman will be the speakers.

PROSPERITY IS GIVEN AS CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

Director of Mint Explains How Vast Demand From Abroad for Goods Makes People of United States Pay More

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"America's great prosperity is in itself responsible for the high cost of living," Director of the Mint von Engelken held today. With more gold in its vaults, more money circulating and the greatest export trade in history, the United States, he said, is at once reaping a golden harvest—and, to mix the metaphor—paying the piper; the piper being the high cost of living.

His explanation was: Export trade brings an unprecedented quantity of gold here. There is such a vast demand for goods that prices rise responsively. More workers than heretofore are employed, and they are getting larger wages than previously. And while these workers supply the goods, their wages, drawn from the immense store of gold, buy more goods than before, thus helping swell the abnormal demand and the consequent price increases.

Wages, he admits, have not fully kept pace with prices—as usual—but he hopes for an altered condition in the future.

"The United States," he said, "is normally a borrowing nation. Capital utilized for construction in the past has been recruited largely abroad. Our economic affairs consequently have been adjusted to meet the customary outflow of money required to pay our interest bills in foreign countries. The sudden reversal of this condition, the retention of interest payments at home, coupled with a reversal of the usual trade conditions, presents an unusual and extraordinary economic problem. For the present we are reaping a golden harvest and are spending it in our turn with a prodigal hand. It is to be hoped we will not become so accustomed to the present ability to supply our various personal demands that we will find it difficult to readjust ourselves to the more normal state of affairs that will confront us, we hope, in the very near future."

Mints are working 24 hours a day trying to keep up with the demands for coins. In the last two years \$700,000,000 in gold over the usual importations has poured into the United States. The gold is sent to this country in payment for goods purchased," said von Engelken. "It follows that an extraordinary market has opened up for the consumption of our goods to the extent represented by the gold importations. The greater the demand for goods abroad, the less goods we have to supply our own demands—and as the price is representative of supply and demand, an increase in prices necessarily follows."

JACKSONVILLE YARDS BUILDING MANY SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Shipbuilding is going ahead steadily in Jacksonville. A contract was recently awarded to one local company for the construction of two 1200-ton (net) schooners and they will be built at the recently established shipbuilding plant at the municipal terminals. The vessels will have a carrying capacity of 2000 tons and are to be utilized in the coastwise trade. This company has already built four seagoing barges and has the fifth under construction.

Other shipbuilding yards are showing activity and when all of the steamers, vessels and seagoing barges that are now under construction are completed there will be a total of four steel hull steamers and one steel hull lightship tender; two schooners of 1200 net tonnage, two schooners of 650 net tonnage and five seagoing barges of 250,000 feet lumber carrying capacity.

GIRL HOMEMAKERS TO GIVE EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Two thousand girls, members of county canning and gardening and homemaking clubs of Mississippi will hold an exhibit of their work at Jackson on Friday. Girls from the same clubs will furnish music for the parade.

All of these clubs, of which there are more than 100 in the state, have been formed in the past three years, and according to Governor Bilbo of Mississippi have done more for the welfare of women and improvement of homes than any other factors in Mississippi.

FLORIDA POLITICAL CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—George W. Allen of Key West has been nominated by the Progressive party of Florida for the governorship. Mr. Allen is also the Republican nominee for Governor. The Progressives believe that combining with the Republicans they will be able to elect Mr. Allen as Governor of Florida over either Mr. Knott or the Rev. Sydney Catts, who are now contesting the Democratic nomination.

PACIFIC WHALING SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A prosperous whaling season is reported to government authorities from Canadian whaling stations on the Pacific coast. To the end of July 200 whales had been caught, the advices say.



GAS for Cooking

Gas was used for cooking purposes in 97.4% of all the new houses in Boston during the past year, according to our records.

Because:

Coal is no longer cheaper than gas for cooking, but the increases in price of coal together with the decreases in price of gas during the past few years have combined to make gas cooking cheaper than coal.

There is no longer any saving to be gained by running the coal stove in winter. It will be cheaper to heat the kitchen by separate means and use gas all the year round. Gas at 80 cents per thousand is cheaper for cooking than coal at \$8.00 per ton and coal is likely to advance materially during this fall and winter.

Time saved in getting the coal ready to do its job is worth dollars, even if gas cost more—which it doesn't. Think of the millions of hours and the labor saved every day in the homes of this country by the use of gas for cooking!

Precise regulation of heat guarantees uniform results in cooked food—something you cannot get with coal. The latest type of gas stove has a clock which can be set so that the food is left to cook by itself for a pre-determined period, when the gas will be shut off without further attention.

We carry complete lines of gas cooking stoves at our Appliance Stores.

Call at your convenience and make a selection.



Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

16-24 West Street

Telephone Beach 7060

BAKER'S SALES GAINED UNDER THE LIQUOR LAW

Reduction of County Expenses One of the Results of the Restrictive Regulations in the State of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Wash.—There are many evidences that the sentiment is daily growing in support of the present liquor law or of one that is even more prohibitory. As an incident pointing in this direction, it is related that the proprietor of a local bakery used every means at his command to defeat the enactment of the law because of large sales of bread he was making to the saloons. During the first month of the enforcement of the law the bakery sold 60,000 more loaves than in any previous month. Its proprietor is now a staunch advocate of prohibition.

According to figures compiled in the office of County Auditor A. T. Anderson, the total outlay in conducting the business of Spokane county for the nine months of the year 1916 ending Sept. 30, was \$406,288. For the corresponding period of 1915 the expense totaled \$465,709, showing a saving of \$59,421. Of this amount \$30,301 is directly chargeable to the liquor regulation law in effect since Jan. 1.

In the activities incident to the prosecution of criminal cases that have heretofore resulted directly or indirectly from the liquor traffic the prosecutor's office shows a saving of \$612, while the expense account of the various courts has been reduced to the amount of \$11,270. Under the licensed liquor régime these amounts were formerly expended in detailed investigation of cases, in witness fees, jury trials, etc.

The jail population has fallen off four fifths in nine months and this institution shows a saving during this period of \$3085. Many residents of the county infirmaries (poor farms) incapacitated because of drink, have become self-supporting and have been discharged, while but very few have taken their places, and the balance on the credit side of this account is \$6352. The amounts distributed during nine months of 1915 to indigent families and to the families of men

convicted under the "lazy husband" act, were respectively, \$32,489 and \$136. To Sept. 30 of the present year there were expended in these charities \$28,922, making a total reduction of \$7073. To the families of convicted men working in the honor camp, and in maintaining this camp, there has thus far been expended \$1500, a reduction of \$1133 from the total shown Sept. 30, 1915. The cost of the sheriff's office during this period has been reduced \$4145.

The Washington liquor law is not in fact a prohibition law except in its prohibition of the manufacture of liquors within the state. Its aim was to close the open saloon and to regulate the sale and use of intoxicants. Citizens may obtain from the county auditor's office a permit to ship in from other states a limited amount of liquor, and are privileged to apply for other permits every 30 days. During the nine months of the present year the auditor has received on this account \$10,575.25, which goes into the general fund of the county. The permits cost the applicant 25 cents. The records show that about 65 per cent of the applicants for permits are repeaters. Many transients are in the list also. A close estimate made by the county auditor indicates that only about 10 per cent of the population of Spokane county are buying and using liquor under the permit regulation.

NEW PASSENGER STATION FOR TACOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

TACOMA, Wash.—Officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway announce that construction will be undertaken at once of a further unit in the comprehensive scheme of freight and passenger terminals at this port, in the form of a passenger station. The building will be erected in such a position that passengers coming from the Orient via the Osaka Shosen Kaisha may board trains for the East with the smallest degree of inconvenience to themselves. It will be completed in time for the added service of the Japanese steamship line in 1917.

UNITED FRUIT SUIT APPEALED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Bluefields Steamship Company has filed an appeal in the United States Circuit Court to secure another trial of its \$5,000,000 suit against the United Fruit Company. Several months ago a jury in the district court here found a verdict for the defendants and recently a new trial was refused. The steamship company alleged that the United Fruit Company had violated the Sherman anti-trust laws.

BIRMINGHAM TO MOVE AGAINST OIL COMPANIES

Commissioner Renews Efforts to Force Gasoline Sales in Open Competition—Identical Bids Received on City Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—City Commissioner Arlie Barber, who at a previous meeting of the city commission presented an ordinance for the regulation of monopolies and prevention of combinations in restraint of trade, and who charged the Standard Oil Company with maintaining an exorbitant price for gasoline in Birmingham, has renewed his efforts to force the company to sell its products at a fair price in this city.

The commission introduced, at the weekly meeting Tuesday last, a resolution aimed at the alleged oil combine. This was unanimously adopted, after Mr. Barber had made a speech in which he criticized the methods of the oil companies operating against the people by charging exorbitantly

for a product which should, he said, be selling at a much lower price than at present.

Under the terms of the commissioner's resolution the city attorney is instructed to investigate the rights of the city to force the oil companies to hand in competitive bids for supplies purchased by the city for its own use. The attorney is also instructed to ascertain the city's rights in the matter of revoking the licenses of the companies and instituting mandamus proceedings in case they refuse to openly compete in the price of oil and gasoline.

The resolution was passed, following the receipt of bids from the various companies to supply the city of Birmingham with oil and gasoline, when all the companies, it was found, had quoted the same price. In his speech, prior to the presentation of the resolution, the commissioner declared that Birmingham is in the grip of a gigantic oil monopoly and unless there are legal hindrances the company must be brought to terms. "If there is any legal way in which this monopoly can be prevented from taking advantage of the people of Birmingham, I am determined to stop it," he said.

"Birmingham, for months past, has been paying several cents more per gallon for gasoline than any other city in the South. With the cost of freight, added to the price charged in New Orleans, and several other cities, we are being overcharged about 4 cents per gallon."

PERFECT FITTING MUNSINGWEAR UNION SUITS

DO YOU know the difference between Munsingwear and just underwear? Once you find out, you and Munsingwear will always be fast friends.

It will pay you to seek the Munsingwear dealer in your locality. He can fit you correctly, whether you are tall or short, stout or slender.



OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

been sanguinarily driven back beyond the frontier.

In the Oltz valley both attacks and counter-attacks continue with the same violence. We have inflicted heavy losses on our opponents, capturing three officers and 100 men.

In the region of Verancy minor engagements took place to the west of the frontier. Our opponents have been killed in the Buzzard (Buzen) valley. Our artillery dismantled an enemy gun and forced the advanced enemy lines to be withdrawn one kilometer.

To the north of Table Butz there have been artillery duels. Calm prevails at Bratocsa and Predelus. At Predelus there has been an intense artillery duel and violent engagements at Mateles. We took here four machine guns and made some prisoners. In the Alt valley we repulsed an enemy attack on Mont Robul, and made several prisoners. We also captured two machine guns.

On the Jial front calm has reigned. The Bulgarian artillery has violently bombarded the Orsova front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Thursday—An official communiqué reports only raids on German trenches near Loos and south of Arras.

The official bulletin from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

An attack this morning extended our front north of Gueudecourt and towards Butte de Warlencourt. So far, over 150 prisoners have been reported. Yesterday, besides many reconnaissances, our aircraft carried out three bombing raids against enemy communications, in which railway stock and station buildings were damaged. A train was hit and derailed.

There were many fights in the air. In the course of which four enemy machines were driven down damaged; one fell into a lake. Four of our machines have not returned.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France, Thursday—The official war office statement issued last night follows:

North of the Somme we completed the conquest of Sully-Salliel and drove the Germans from the ridges northwest and northeast of the village.

South of the Somme the German first line was stormed on the front between Malsonette and Blaches. In these two actions we took 250 prisoners, of whom five were officers. We also took several machine guns.

On the rest of the front there was the usual artillery activity.

Aviation: Despite foggy weather, our aviators were active. On the day of the 17th three enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme front. One fell at Hazeucourt-le-Haut, the second east of Bouchevaines, and the third, attacked by Lieutenant Heurteaux, was destroyed between Rocquigny and Transloy, bringing up to nine the number of aeroplanes brought down up to date by this pilot.

One of our aviators attacked three Fokkers between Roye and Lassigny. He brought down one of his adversaries and put the two others to flight.

Army of the Orient: On the right bank of the Yardar we penetrated the enemy trenches to a depth of 400 meters. The Serbian troops continue their progress on the slopes northwest of Dobropolye.

There was cannonading on the plain of Monastir. Turkish contingents have arrived on the lower Struma.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

North of the Somme toward the close of the day yesterday the Germans renewed their attempts on the Sully-Salliel position. Three attacks by the Germans debouching from the north and east were successfully broken by our fire, which caused them considerable loss. Our gains were maintained in their entirety. During the course of the night there was no infantry action.

South of the Somme the Germans about 5 o'clock this morning attacked one of our trenches east of Berny-Santerre. Some enemy fractions of the first wave succeeded in penetrating our advanced elements. Immediately counter-attacks by our troops, the occupants were killed or captured. The following waves were caught under our barrage fire and were compelled to flow back in disorder, leaving a number of men on the ground.

South of the Ancre our reconnaissance penetrated enemy trenches in the Fresnoires district and brought back prisoners.

Southeast of Rheims another coup de main carried out in the Ft. de la Pompe sector was perfectly successful.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia, Thursday—North of Kiselin, northeast of Lemberg, an official communiqué states the Germans attacked under cover of fierce artillery fire and after liberating gas, but were repulsed. Fierce fighting continues north of Lemberg, in Strinichi region, all German attacks being repulsed, while north of Kuro-patinka, southeast of Lemberg, the Russians yesterday captured an officer and 36 men besides a mortar. In Dorna Watra region, stubborn enemy attacks were driven back.

On the Caucasus front, northwest of Kalkit near Talmé, the Russians almost totally destroyed a Turkish post. Northeast of Mush the Russian advance guard, surrounded by

superior forces, fought its way out with insignificant losses.

Yesterday's war office statement says:

Western front: Southeast of the little town of Ozorany our opponents bombarded our trenches with asphyxiating shells, and twice attacked our detachments. They were repulsed by our fire.

North of Koryntiza fierce and obstinate fighting continues. All the enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. Colonel Adjlev, the gallant commander of one of our infantry regiments, who had just returned to the front after having been seriously wounded, was again wounded as he led his gallant regiment to the attacks.

North of Ketroptatinka our detachments captured by surprise enemy advance posts.

Near Bolshovise our adversaries fiercely counter-attacked. These attacks were repulsed by our fire.

South of Korosmeso and near Dorna Watra (Carpathians) all the enemy attacks were repulsed.

In the Carpathians weather conditions are unfavorable at some places.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy, Thursday—An official communiqué states that on Mount Pasubio, the Italians stormed the Austrian positions north of the summit after breaking the last resistance between Cosmagnon and Rolite. A strong redoubt built on a commanding position called the "Tooth of Pasubio" was carried by assault, 72 prisoners being taken. Two strong Austrian columns were caught under concentrated fire and almost destroyed. Attempted Austrian counter-attacks in the night were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SALONIKA, Greece, Thursday—The Serbian official announcement issued yesterday follows:

On Oct. 16 our troops attacked Bulgarian positions at Dobropolye and Sokol (on the Nidje plain). The operations were continued on the 17th with regularity and success.

On the rest of the front there was the usual fighting activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SOFIA, Bulgaria, Thursday—An official communiqué states that an attack by two enemy companies near Neotchen village was repulsed, the enemy withdrawing. Enemy attacks near Silvitzza and Tarnova villages and Dobropolye hill failed, besides an attempt to advance against the Bulgarian post south of Dolran. On the Aegean coast, enemy fleet shelled the heights at Orfano village and the road from Kavala to Drama. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Pripel unsuccessfully. In the Dobrudja quiet prevails.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria, Thursday—The following communication was issued yesterday:

On the Hungarian-Rumanian front yesterday there was no important change.

East of Kirilbaba our troops repulsed several attacks. On the Bystritsa at Solotvina (Galicia) there were outpost engagements. North-east of Bolzow on the Narayurka, Bavarian troops mastered a strong Russian vantage point, taking two officers and 350 men and 12 machine guns. On the upper Sereth an enemy attempt was nipped in the bud.

In Volhynia the situation is unchanged.

Italian theater: Yesterday evening considerable enemy forces attacked our positions at Monte Testa, Boite Ridge and north of the Pasubio peak. Our brave defenders repulsed this attack successfully. At some points in the Flein valley, on the Dolomites front and also on the Carso plateau there are sporadic artillery actions which sometimes become very violent.

In the southeastern theater and in Albania there is no change in the situation.

B. & A. EXTENSION PLAN IS OPPOSED

After a continued hearing today the Massachusetts public service commission took under advisement the plans of the Boston & Albany railroad for extending its freight system in Chelsea and vicinity of Spruce, Elm and Second streets. Opposition to the plans was voiced today by property owners and business men, who claimed that the road has sufficient facilities in Chelsea and that its plans interfere with their business or property.

The land owners requested the commission, in case it approved the plans on the ground that they are a public necessity, to compel the road to purchase whole lots, since if only portions of the lots were taken it would, they claimed, close up entrances to their stock freight yards. Max Levenson, attorney for the remonstrants, while George F. Fernald, Jr., represented the railroad. Mr. Fernald stated that the increased business due to the war had made it essential for the road to expand its freight facilities in Chelsea. He said that the present tracks must be reserved constantly for the movement of active cars and as a result the road is finding difficulty in storing empties.

MALDEN EVENING SCHOOLS

MALDEN, Mass.—Evening schools of the city begin their sessions next Monday evening with an addition of a course in citizenship for aliens to the regular prescribed courses which include classes in English, commercial subjects, elementary subjects, modern languages and civil service.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The New England Conservatory of Music gave its opening concert in Jordan hall last night, the program consisting of classical selections by advanced students in piano, organ, voice and violin.

PROHIBITION IS URGED FROM AN ECONOMIC POINT

(Continued from page one)

done with the wage earner's expenditures for liquor is not spent for that purpose, they had ignored absolutely what would be done with it if there was none spent for liquors.

Mr. Steitz said that they had not been willing to call attention to the probability that the money would be taken home and the full pay envelope turned over to the wife. That was where it ought to go, and it is surprising how far the good wife can make a dollar go.

Given to her the saloon tribute would go to the home. It would be spent for furniture, for better food, for clothing and turned to legitimate enterprise and business, all this money now spent for liquors would cause the prosperity of the country to advance by leaps and bounds.

He turned from this to the amount of labor gets from the manufacture of liquors. He had found that each million dollars of invested capital in breweries, distilleries, etc., gave employment to 77 workers. Each million dollars invested in iron manufacturing gave employment to 234; in paper and printing enterprises it employed 367; in leather, 469; in the textiles, 578 and in lumber, 579. How could the turning of a million dollars of invested capital, he asked his audience, turned from liquor manufacture to the other lines produce a panic.

Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, president, called upon the convention to make this a great organizing year in the history of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. "Let us go forward in our legislative endeavor," she pleaded, "both state and national. I recommend renewed work for woman suffrage and for national prohibition as well as definite effort in whatever state-wide plans may be adopted. One of my dreams is to invite the national convention to Boston in 1920 as a fitting part of the Pilgrim tercentennial. Let us go forward with that goal in view and make 1917 a great preparatory year for a membership of 20,000 in 1920."

EDUCATION IS A NATION'S BASIS, SAYS L. P. AYRES

(Continued from page one)

government proportionate to the amounts of literacy in the population as revealed by successive censuses. If such a policy were applied to a dependent people, education would constitute the foundation of their liberties. In such a country, the ideas and ideals, the traditions and aspirations of politics would be those of carrying forward successful plans of popular education. The most successful politician would be the best educator."

Dr. A. B. Clark of Rosebud, South Dakota, Protestant Episcopal missionary among the Sioux, spoke Wednesday evening on "Real Needs of Present Day Missionary Activities Among the Indians." "We must bend our activities more seriously," said he, "to teaching the people the supreme importance of the family life in the home and the responsibilities of each member, the family being the unit of the social order. The family is the unit of civilization. To the end of holding families together home schools must, in some form, be maintained. As for the adult Indians who, through mistaken kindness, have been taught idleness, we must urge them and train them to work. We must teach them loyalty to the cross as well as to the flag. Let us teach the nobility of unselfish labor."

The day's papers gave facts showing that the new educational policy prevails most encouraging results; that the Indians are not a vanishing race and that religion is a potent factor in civilizing the nation's wards.

Dr. Charles B. Davenport of Cold-spring Harbor, L. I.; Dr. Ellsworth Huntington of Milton, Mass.; Dr. William Salmon of the United States Public health service, and Dr. William I. Chamberlain of the Reformed Church in America will speak today. Philippine problems will be taken up this evening. Newton W. Gilbert, former Vice-Governor-General of the Philippines starting the discussion. Other speakers on the program are Norbert Lyons of Manila, P. G. McDonnell of New York and Capt. E. W. Ames, health officer, province of Lanao.

SOCIAL BETTERMENT WORK BY TEACHERS

Practical, progressive work for social betterment in the community is an important feature in the program of the Brookline Teachers Club this year. As the first step the club will call together representatives of the many activities for a conference.

Professional activities will begin with an address by Prof. W. C. Bagley, formerly of the Illinois State University, now editor of School and Home, and one of the educational authorities in this country. He will probably take for his subject the educational outlook for today. The lecture will be given in the Pierce school hall, beginning at 3 o'clock. Legislation pertaining to schools also will receive attention this year as formerly. Miss Mary McKimmon is president of the club.

FIFTH LEAVES ILLINOIS

Word has been received at the office of Adjutant-General Pearson that the fifth Massachusetts infantry regiment is en route between Springfield, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind. No official communications regarding movements of the eighth or ninth have reached his office. Work of mustering out the second regiment has started and will probably be completed within a month. General Pearson said.

NORFOLK REGISTRAR NAMED

DEDDHAM, Mass.—At a meeting last night of the Republican town and city committees of Norfolk county at the Dedham courthouse, Edward L. Burdick, for 30 years assistant registrar of deeds, was nominated for the position in a 15-minute session.

WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION

Basil King, president of the Boston Authors Club, gave a talk on "Novel Writing as a Profession," before the New England Woman's Press Association at its literary meeting at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were among the guests at the informal reception.

WOMEN CLAIM RIGHT TO VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued from page one)

ously of the privilege they lose when they change their residence.

"Of course it was necessary for the election officials to give the answers they did to these women who applied for registration since it has never been the custom to register women in this state for a state or national election. We anticipated that these women would be turned down but we want to determine just what the exact situation is."

Frank Seiberlich, the member of the Boston election commission who listened to Mrs. Brown's request last night, said that he based his refusal on the article of the state constitution which provides that only male citizens shall be permitted to vote in Massachusetts for presidential electors and congressmen, the enfranchisement of women extending merely to school committee.

Mr. Seiberlich stated that the provisions of the federal constitution respecting voting do not supersede those of the state constitution. This law, he said, he explained to Mrs. Brown, and finally she withdrew.

Asked regarding her request to be registered, Mrs. Brown said today that it was simply a part of a test being made nation-wide. She said she lived and voted in California in 1912 for all municipal officers and for presidential electors. She said she is a taxpayer, both in that state and in Massachusetts. Personally, while in sympathy with the women suffrage movement, Mrs. Brown said she appeared at city hall only at the initiative of the suffrage leaders of Boston. She said it was evident in advance that she would be refused permission to register.

Mrs. Brewer said today that it is believed there is a possibility for the suffragists to win their point and thus enable women who have been enfranchised in one state to vote in other states even though the latter do not grant suffrage.

Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, wife of Professor Johnson of Harvard University, who accompanied Mrs. Brewer when she appeared before the Cambridge registrars, said today: "We think that it is worth while to see if the United States constitution will let such women vote in this state for presidential electors and congressmen. Apparently the constitution is not definite on the point."

"The test is being conducted in all 36 non-suffrage states to determine definitely if it is at all possible for their women citizens who at any time previously have voted in one of the 12 suffrage states to cast their ballots in the state in which they may reside now. A long time ago the question was put to a test in New York by Susan Anthony, but did not meet with success there."

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Thursday:

Army Orders
First Lieut. Reuben L. Robertson will proceed to Ft. Dade, Fla. Maj. Kyle Rucker will report to Washington and report in person to the judge advocate. First Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn will report to Maj. Palmer F. Pierce, general staff corps. Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Calvin P. Titus, twenty-fourth infantry. Lieut.-Col. Walter Krueger, tenth infantry, Pennsylvania national guard detached list, will return to his station at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Navy Orders
Rear Admiral W. R. McLean, relieved of duty as commandant eighth naval district; Rear Admiral A. E. Beatty, returned to duty commandant fifth naval district; Capt. C. P. Morgan, to home and wait orders; Lieut. W. B. Decker, detached Tacoma, to home and wait orders; Lieut. J. H. Towers, to office of chief of naval operations; Lieut. J. P. Miller, detached North Dakota, to navy recruiting station, Cleveland; Lieut. Zachary Lansdowne, detached charge navy recruiting station Cleveland, to 21 days' leave; Lieut. R. S. Parr, to Alabama; Lieut. C. S. Roberts, to naval training station, Great Lakes, Nov. 1; Lieut. M. J. Peterson, detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Nov. 1, to Alabama, Nov. 15; Ensign T. W. Sterling, detached Wyoming, to Asiatic station; Chaplain E. A. Brodman, detached Vermont to marine barracks, Port Royal, Nov. 20; Naval Constructor G. A. Bissett, detached navy yard Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, to navy yard, Puget Sound.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Amphitrite, at New Haven; Arctura, at Port Arthur; Chattanooga, at Gulf of Fonseca; Cheyenne, Flusser, H-1, H-2, at Keyport; Dixie, at Hampton Roads; Henley, at Norfolk; Neptune, at Port-au-Prince; Porter, at Boston; Duncan, Smith, at Newport.

Sailed—Benham, Newport for Buzzards bay; Maryland, Guaymas for Santa Rosalia; Nanahan, Guaymas for La Paz; Oklahoma, Hampton Roads for New York; Prairie, Santo Domingo City for Santiago; Tucker, Wadsworth, Newport to sea; Wainwright, New York yard to Newport; Yorktown, Guaymas for Tobari bay.

WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION

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WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION

REAL ESTATE

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has taken title to a strip of land owned by William S. Spaulding et al. on Beacon street, Back Bay, for the widening of Otter street. The price named in the deed is \$28,942.

Papers have also gone to record in the sale of a four-story and basement brick house numbered 136 Brighton street, extending along Elder place to Kennard court, West End, occupying 1706 square feet of land. The total taxed valuation is \$12,000, which includes \$3800 on the land. Joseph Herman conveyed title to Samuel Margolis.

SALE IN SOUTH BOSTON

An improved property has been sold in South Boston belonging to Mary J. McDonnell, consisting of a 3½-story brick dwelling, situated 61 Thomas park, Telegraph hill. There is a land area of 1620 square feet valued at \$800, included in the \$3800 assessment. Madeline C. Strassel is the new owner.

HUDSON POULTRY FARM SOLD

Fred Moyatt of Hudson, N. H., has sold his poultry farm situated on the Derry road, containing six acres of land, a seven-room house, stable and large poultry house. Anna C. Goddard of Hillsboro, N. H., buys for a home through the office of George W. Hall, Boston.

REAL ESTATE SALES IN WABAN

Ethel G. Martin has purchased from Robert T. Fowler, owner, the premises 1438 Beacon street, Waban. The property consists of a new colonial style single frame dwelling and 10,000 square feet of land. The new owner already occupies the property.

Charles W. Martin also purchased a lot of land on Beacon street, also two lots on Avalon road, in Waban from the same grantor.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

An improved property sold in the Dorchester district is situated at 61 Waldeck street. It is a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 5609 square feet. The total valuation is \$5800 and \$1400 of it applies on the land. Mary E. Mason was the grantor and Chesley A. Marr the buyer.

David B. Levinson has purchased from Samuel Rosenberg et al., three vacant lots of land containing 13,440 square feet of land on the corner of Talbot and Welles avenues. The aggregate taxed value is \$5800. It is the buyer's intention to improve at once.

Mary J. Callagy, owner of two frame buildings and 2302 square feet of land at 33 Whitney street, Roxbury, has sold the property to Patrick D. Cronin. The total taxed value is \$3600 of which \$1100 applies on the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Stoughton st., 45-47, ward 17: William E. Wright; C. A. & F. W. Russell; brick dwellings.
Hewins st., 15, ward 19: H. Hewback; brick garage, ward 26: E. Andrews, J. C. Hutchinson; frame dwellings.
Parkman st., 2, 4, 6 and 8, ward 26: E. Andrews, J. C. Hutchinson; frame dwellings.
Sutton st., 19, ward 21: Whitman & Weiner, Miner & Kalmann; frame tenements.
Washington st., north, 67-73, ward 5: Merchants Real Estate Trust; alter mercantile.
West Third st., 19, ward 9: S. H. Tolman; alter mfg.
Cambridge st., 302-304, ward 8: Walter Nash; alter store.

THREE NATIONAL SPEAKERS COMING TO AID DEMOCRATS

The Democratic national campaign in Massachusetts is to be given an impetus next week with the arrival of three of the national campaigners for a series of rallies in the Bay state.

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana is scheduled to address a Democratic rally in Springfield Oct. 26. United States Senator Ollie James of Kentucky is due to speak at Boston Oct. 25 and Irving Cobb is to be the leading speaker at a rally in Worcester either Oct. 31 or Nov. 1.

Several of the leaders of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League are planning an auto tour of the state to distribute literature and give additional publicity to the Wilson campaign. Among those who will go are President Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe Company, John F. Moors of the Boston finance commission and Alexander Bannwart, secretary of the league.

Among recent recruits to the league is Frederick N. Weir of Lowell, a Republican and formerly an assistant district-attorney of Middlesex county. In sending in his name, Mr. Weir inclosed a \$50 check.

Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard, formerly editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is to speak for President Wilson at a rally at Tufts College, Oct. 28.

BOOTHES TO BE SOLD

The board of election commissioners of the city of Boston announced today through the mayor that they had 15 voting booths of the portable type which they were going to sell at an upset price of \$35 each. They will advertise in the City Record this week. The booths are released as a result of the movement to use the basements of school houses as election booths and do away with the portable, unstable type of booths.

LIGHT INFANTRY CORPS

The one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Boston light infantry corps will be celebrated at the Hotel Angham tomorrow night with a reception and dinner. Commander A. Otis Chamberlain will preside and there will be a number of speakers.

Now

RED WING
FORMERLY
OCTOBER BRAND
SWEET APPLE
CIDER

It is just the good, wholesome juice of fine, ripe, sound, New York State apples. It comes to you unfermented and unchanged—no preservatives.

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
FREDONIA, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Red Wing Grape Juice

"GOOD TO THE CORE"

SHIPPING NEWS

Another valuable cargo came to Boston from the Orient today when the British steamship Kathlamba, Capt. D. Isbister, entered port from Calcutta and Colombo and docked in Charlestown. The vessel sailed from Calcutta where the first portion of the cargo was taken aboard on Aug. 19 and went to Colombo for the rest. The steamer departed from Colombo on Sept. 2 and came via Cape Town and St. Vincent at which places bunker coal was secured. Part of the vessel's cargo of 9400 tons including 10,300 bales of gunny-cloth, 4000 cases of plumbago, 900 cases of rubber and large consignments of sheal and manganese ore, will be discharged here and the remainder at New York.

The schooner Grace Otis arrived at Gloucester this morning with a fare of 10,000 pounds of grayfish for a Gloucester firm for canning purposes. The British schooner electro came in from Newfoundland with a large amount of salt codfish and the schooner Mary De Costa brought in 20,000 pounds of fresh fish from Boston.

The Massachusetts nautical school will open its winter term aboard the schooner Ranger at the Charlestown navy yard Monday with 104 pupils in attendance.

The United Fruit steamer San Jose sailed for Havana, Cuba, today with one of the largest cargoes taken there in years from this port. It consisted of 15,000 bags of potatoes, 200 cases of shoes, 2 carloads of valves, 20 crates of Spanish onions, three automobiles, machinery, paper, lumber, asbestos, provisions and general merchandise. After unloading this cargo at Havana the steamer will proceed to Port Limon where a large amount of fruit will be taken on for Boston.

Two Gloucester fishing schooners, the Esther Gray, Capt. Edward McLean, and the Emily Sears, Capt. Albert Hyland, have been sold to the Caribel Fish & Oyster Company of Florida and will be used there in the gulf trade. The Esther Gray was built in 1903 and is 30 tons gross and the Emily Sears was built in 1906 and is 44 tons gross. The schooner Rose Dorothea of Gloucester has been sold by Provincetown owners to fishing interests in Newfoundland.

The United States torpedo boat flotilla with the flagship Birmingham and the tender Melville is due at the Charlestown navy yard Nov. 1 for repairs and a general overhauling. There are about 25 ships to be repaired during this time and it is expected that they will be ready for service shortly after Jan. 1, 1917.

Capt. William Rees Rush, acting commandant at the Charlestown navy yard, has been retired from active service on half pay. Captain Rush has been commandant for two years and has done much to increase the efficiency of the yard, officials there state. After his successor has been appointed Captain Rush will live in Boston.

Two freight steamers, each of 10,000 tons cargo capacity, are to be built by the Sun Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia for the Shawmut Steamship Company of Boston. It is announced today. The two vessels are to be completed within 19 months, and they will be somewhat larger than the three already being built for the company. The steamers M. E. Harper, Penobscot, F. J. Llamon and Seaconnet, were

formerly owned by the company. The Seaconnet struck a mine off the English coast and the other three were sold to the French government.

Portuguese parties have purchased from M. De Sousa through the Boston Ship Brokerage Company, the two-masted schooner Georgietta for \$5000. The vessel is to be used as a packet between New Bedford and the Azores, carrying passengers and freight. The Georgietta was built at Ellsworth, Me., 46 years ago. It registers 135 tons net, 97 feet in length and 27-foot beam.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals

WILSON SUPPORT BY PROGRESSIVE PARTY IS URGED

Col. John M. Parker Makes Plea for President at Faneuil Hall
—Chester R. Lawrence Talks for Prohibition

Criticizing the Progressive leaders for abandoning the party, Col. John M. Parker of New Orleans, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, urged all Progressive party members to support President Wilson, at the rally of the Massachusetts Wilson Progressives in Faneuil hall last night. Colonel Parker is touring the country for President Wilson.

A feature of the meeting was the plea of Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, prohibition candidate for Governor, for support for national prohibition. Mr. Lawrence was active in the Progressive party of Massachusetts and is being supported for Governor by many Progressives. Although it was distinctly a Progressive and Wilson rally, Mr. Lawrence did not hesitate to champion Mr. Hanly, the prohibition presidential candidate, and the cause he represented.

"The issues in this campaign are well defined," stated Mr. Lawrence. "They are either progressive or digressive. The two greatest issues, woman suffrage and prohibition of the liquor traffic, are entirely ignored by the digressive platforms except a sop to the temperance people in the form of a plank, in which the Republicans digress long enough to state that they 'trust that in its investigations and report, the commission (on social welfare) will consider the economic and social effects of the use and abuse of alcohol.' Imagine, if you can, the stand-patters abusing this fond parent from whom they have received political nourishment for years.

"And the labor issue. What about that important matter? The digressives claim the relation of fatherhood to the eight-hour law and all advance labor legislation, but in reality the Progressives and the prohibitionists are the best friends of labor. The prohibition of alcoholic beverages will no promote the efficiency of labor that a seven-hour day will produce an eight-hour day result and with a nine-hour wage. We can not be on the side of the saloon and stand at the same time for the best interests of labor. Let us show at the coming election whether we are on the side of the laborer and his family or with the saloon.

"America first" is the common shout. First in what? Prosperity and national honor. No, not if America is to be the last to take its stand for prohibition, for until our land is freed from the liquor evil our prosperity will be but a shell and our honor, national and international, but a by-word.

Colonel Roosevelt and George W. Perkins were criticized by Vice-Presidential Candidate Parker for abandoning the Progressive party and Senator Lodge was criticized for raising the issue of sectionalism as between the northern and southern states. President Wilson was characterized as a President of the whole people. References to the two former Progressive leaders were received with hoots and laughter whereas the President's name was loudly applauded.

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast of Beverly, an active worker in the Progressive party, defended President Wilson in his course on the Adamson eight-hour railroad bill, declaring that the employees were forced to strike to obtain a fair share of the wealth they had created.

An ovation was given Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee and a member of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, when he arose to introduce Colonel Parker. About 600, including many who have taken an active part in the Progressive party movement during the past four years, were present.

As the result of a conference of Democratic state leaders at the Quincy house last night, it was decided not to substitute another candidate for John F. Fitzgerald as the Democratic state candidate. It is understood that all the efforts to secure a prominent Democrat who would contribute handsomely to the campaign fund, had failed and that objection had been raised to accepting Chairman Hale of the Progressive state committee on the ground that he was not a Democrat.

With Mr. Fitzgerald at the conference were Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the Democratic state committee, Frederick W. Mansfield, gubernatorial candidate; Judge Thomas P. Riley, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Marcus Coolidge of Fitchburg; Richard Long of Framingham and numerous members of the state committee.

About midnight a formal statement was made for publication that Mr. Fitzgerald would remain in the contest and subsequently the candidate issued a statement inviting Senator Lodge to a series of debates with him on issues of the campaign.

The Democratic city committee of Boston has completed preparations for a rally in support of the party's candidates to be held Saturday night in Faneuil hall.

Democrats throughout the city are being urged to attend. The leading speech is to be made by Judge Thomas F. Hogan, attorney-general of Illinois, who has been campaigning in the middle West. Mayor James M. Curley is also expected to speak.

Governor McCall has his first campaign reply to the Democratic candidate, Mr. Mansfield, at the rally of the Republican campaigners at Greenfield yesterday, taking up the latter's claim

that the Republicans were not handling the milk problem satisfactorily. Governor McCall said that a year ago he pointed out that four out of every five cans of milk received in Boston come from producers outside the state, and that it is full time encouragement should be given to Massachusetts farmers. The state has sanitary laws concerning milk production superior to laws of other states from which a considerable supply of milk comes to Massachusetts. To make Massachusetts farmers, who now furnish only one fifth of the Boston supply, submit to further legislative restrictions would be discriminatory, inasmuch as outside producers are not subject to such burdens.

The Governor's western trip ended with a rally at Holyoke last night. This evening he is expected to speak at New Bedford.

Mr. Mansfield, speaking last night at open-air rallies in Lynn, Swampscott and Saugus, criticized the six-cent fare ruling of the public service commission, whereby commuters in these localities are required to pay a six-cent fare on certain lines. He promised, if elected Governor, to investigate the entire railway situation and to punish whoever was found responsible for the financial conditions which resulted in an increase in fares.

The Harvard University Wilson Club is discussing a joint debate with the Republican Club of Harvard on the issues of the campaign. The club is already preparing to conduct a flying campaign, beginning next week.

At the weekly luncheon of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts Friday noon, Congressman Augustus P. Gardner is to be the guest and speaker, according to an announcement from the organization today.

Mr. Fitzgerald Not to Speak

John F. Fitzgerald, who has decided to remain in the race for United States senator against Henry Cabot Lodge, was refused an opportunity to speak at today's noon rally of the Massachusetts Wilson Progressives at 27 School street. Secretary Joseph Larson stated that Mr. Fitzgerald requested by telephone a chance to speak, but was informed that the organization was primarily a Wilson organization and that Mr. Fitzgerald could not speak on the senatorial campaign unless Senator Lodge or a representative of the senator also spoke.

"Dry" Special in Indiana

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Home again in Indiana, where he hopes to swing a large vote from his party, J. Frank Hanly, prohibition candidate for President, assailed Democrats and Republicans alike for their "subserviency" to liquor interests. They form an "invisible government," he said, which has silenced old parties, state and nationally, but particularly in Indiana.

CLASS ELECTIONS TO BE HELD AT HARVARD

Officers of the junior and sophomore classes and the elective members of the student council, from 1917, 1918 and 1919, will be elected next Tuesday. The nominations for class officers from 1918 are 1919 closed Tuesday night, but additional men for the student council from the three upper classes may be nominated by petitions signed by 50 members of the nominee's class. These petitions must be in before 6 o'clock Saturday night.

The complete list of nominees: Class officers for 1918: President, John Merryman Franklin of New York, N. Y.; Moseley Taylor of Boston; vice-president, Walker Blaine Beale of Augusta, Me.; Charles Learner Harrison, Jr., of Cincinnati, O.; William Digges Morgan of Washington, D. C.; Murray Taylor of New York, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Powell Mason Cabot of Brookline; David Mason Little, Jr., of Salem; Cyril Hopkins Wyche of Dallas, Texas. Elected members of student council from 1918: Sewell Nightingale Dunton of Circleville, O.; Alfred Wild Gardner of New York, N. Y.; Lawrence Higgins of Boston; Albert Edward MacDougall of Flushing, L. I., N. Y.; William James Murray of Natick; Franklin Eddy Parker of Bay City, Mich.; George Almy Perry of Arlington; Robert Johnston Hare Powell, Jr., of Ardley-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Morrill Wiggan of Brookline.

Class officers for 1919: President, Rufus Halliwell Bond of Everett; Edward Lawrence Casey of Natick; Richard Stockton Emmet of South Salem, N. Y.; Bulkley Livermore Wells of Tealville, Colo.; vice-president, George Lewis Batchelder, Jr., of Medford; Charles Arthur Clark, Jr., of Milton; Russell Cobb of New York, N. Y.; Francis Whiting Hatch of West Medford; secretary-treasurer, Lloyd Kitchin Garrison of New York, N. Y.; Rudolph Hermann Kissel, Jr., of Morristown, N. J.; Cecil Dunmore Murray of New York, N. Y.; Augustus Thordike, Jr., of Boston. Elected members of student council from 1919: Hamilton Coolidge of Brookline; Henry Corwin Flower, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo.; Morris Phinney of West Medford.

For elected members of student council from 1917: Francis Higginson Cabot, Jr., of New York, N. Y.; William Henry Meeker of New York, N. Y.; James William Davenport Seymour of New York, N. Y.; James Clarke White, 2d, of Boston.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Simmons College will hold a convocation Nov. 1, an academic gathering in honor of the founder of the college. The convocation will be held in the Harvard Street church in Brookline at 3 p. m. There is to be a procession corresponding to one at commencement. All students, alumni and post graduates are invited to be present.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The Radcliffe Athletic Association will hold a field day for the freshman class on Saturday. There will be an interclass track meet, the winning class receiving a cup. The afternoon is in charge of Margaret Tolman.

PUBLICITY ON PRISONS URGED BY MR. OSBORNE

Former Warden of Sing Sing Criticizes Methods at Clinton and Advocates Prison Reform by Elimination of Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from his Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At Cooper Union Wednesday night more than 3000 persons applauded Thomas Mott Osborne's presentation of his case for prison reform. The former warden of Sing Sing prison said in part:

"I presume that as a general sentiment we should all agree, without question, upon this axiom, 'There shall be no politics in prison management.' But what are you going to do when there are already politics in prison management, and we want to get rid of them? The question is in politics because both candidates for Governor are talking about it. The matter will be in politics until the people have spoken and until the people have given the mandate to whoever is elected that the prison shall be taken out of politics. In order that we may decide wisely on the selection, it is important that the people should know the truth about the prisons."

Mr. Osborne reviewed conditions in the different prisons of the state, each one of which, he said, is run by a different system. He spoke particularly of Clinton prison, where, he asserted, "you will find the old system in all its severity and in most of its brutality. If I had time to read and you had patience to hear I could give you many stories of the brutalities of Clinton, but I will confine myself to the carefully chosen words of the present commission, a report of their inspection of June 7 and 8, 1915—and Mr. Hurd, one of the three writers of that letter, was one of the prison commission who made this report."

"The commission investigated charges against the administration of cruelty in the treatment of the inmates. Under the latter head the commission examined about 15 inmates, taking their testimony in detail, and also held many conversations with inmates, in the cells, dining hall, isolation building, etc. The chief sentiment of the inmates was that the discipline of the prison was on a repressive basis of unnecessary harshness and severity. The argument was advanced by the administration that Clinton is a disciplinary prison to which men are sent who do not behave properly under the more liberal treatment accorded in the other state prisons. It appeared to be conceded that the prison was conducted on what might be called the old-fashioned basis of extreme repression, dependence being put on physical force and moral influences being largely disregarded."

"When I visited Clinton prison two months ago every cell in the isolation building was occupied; 23 men were imprisoned in the isolation building, one man, if my information is correct, having been there in solitary confinement for seven years. I would like to ask Mr. Hurd what the prison commission has been doing since they made that report. I would like to ask Mr. Hurd what the Governor has been doing after receiving that report. Clinton prison is not only as bad as it was then but the very men who were examined by Mr. Hurd have been punished, punished for giving information on which that report is based, punished by the very principal keeper mentioned there, and what have they done about it? What has the present superintendent, Mr. Carter, done about it? Let us see what these gentlemen say about him: 'In appointing James M. Carter superintendent of prisons, you have given the state a humane, a wise head of this important department.' And this humane and wise head has been for seven and one half months in office, and he has been told every word of what is going on in Clinton prison, and what has he done? Nothing but this: Two men have been sent from the isolation building down to Sing Sing. And when they came down, and the newspapers got hold of the matter and spread their story before the public, then came an order from the superintendent of prisons to the warden of the prisons that they should not have any more publicity."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I resigned in order that I might tell you the truth about the Clinton prison. I couldn't do it while I was a warden; I couldn't come out and criticize my superior officer. He criticized me in print, but he issued an order against publicity so I couldn't criticize him. I could not criticize a fellow warden. And yet I knew those things were going on in Clinton."

"Don't we want a little more publicity, so long as the humanity of the state of New York is insulted by such an institution as Clinton prison, a prison which a year ago last August the Governor of the state of New York complimented highly as the best-managed prison in the state?"

AVIATOR GOES UP 12,000 FEET

Flying a Sturtevant aeroplane, Rodrick M. Wright, an aviator for the Sturtevant Company, at Jamaica Plain, made a 150-mile flight yesterday over Boston and vicinity. At the same time Wright went to an altitude of about 12,000 feet, which is said to be the highest altitude ever made by this aviator or a Sturtevant machine. Starting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he flew from the Squantum aviation field over Quincy, North Weymouth, Hingham and Wollaston, passed Nantasket beach, then changing his course he went westerly over Boston, Jamaica Plain, Belmont, Cambridge, the Blue hills and back to Squantum.



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"Made in U. S. A."

CHEERING HOSTS GIVE GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Arrives in Chicago After a Series of Ovations—Three Speeches Planned

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Wilson arrived in Chicago shortly before 1 o'clock today. Enormous crowds surged through the station cheering loudly as the President and his party left the train. Thousands lined the streets to see the President pass on his way to the Blackstone hotel. After a short stop at the hotel, he left for the Press Club, where he was to speak at a luncheon.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Big crowds, including many workmen and school children, accorded President Wilson an enthusiastic reception as he passed through northern Indiana today. Here at South Bend, 8000 people were on the streets when his train pulled in. School children waved flags and cheered. Employees of local automobile factories lined the tracks, stood on roofs, cornices, and leaned from balconies, extending a hearty welcome. Responding to persistent demands for a speech, the President made his second brief utterance of the trip.

"I have forgotten how to make campaign speeches," he said. "The record is made up and all you have to do now is to say what you think. If I made a speech I would have to tell you what I think of myself, and I can't do that. It is very delightful to have such cordial receptions as you gave me today and as I have been getting along the road; it makes me feel very good. I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart."

At Kendallville and Laporte, Ind., several thousand persons gave the President a cordial greeting.

Foreign Policy Assailed

Nominee Hughes Speaks to Michigan Audience

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Charles E. Hughes told an audience here last night that a vote for him, far from being a vote for war, meant a vote for the maintenance of American rights, and that when Americans went abroad lawfully to further American enterprise, they should go with the "backing of the American government."

The nominee assailed the administration for its foreign policy, for its claim that it had aided business, for the Underwood tariff, for alleged failure to observe the merit system in making appointments and for extravagance. He declared the present prosperity of the country temporary and due to the European war. The federal reserve bill, he said, "giving credit where credit was due," was largely the result of the report of the Republican monetary commission, and contained "defects which should be removed."

"I believe in government according

to the intent of our constitutional system. I am opposed to abdicating official or moral authority on the demand of force, either of labor or of capital. I am opposed to every sort of influence which can change the proper current of our public affairs."

"I propose that in all that we do to settle the grave problems that will undoubtedly confront us, that we proceed in the American manner, to judge the facts, to ascertain what is true and, in the light of the facts, to legislate and to execute in accordance with our best ability."

Dr. Eliot Attacked

Colonel Roosevelt Assails Stand of Former College Head

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Theodore Roosevelt, in the second speech of his western stump tour in behalf of Charles E. Hughes, assailed President Wilson and President-Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, before a large audience here.

Colonel Roosevelt decried what he termed the diametric opposition between the Democratic platform of 1912 and the performances which have followed it, the inaction of the administration in the face of outrages committed upon American citizens abroad, and finally the "Keep us Out of War" slogan of the Democrats.

With the statement that Dr. Eliot had preached a degenerating doctrine in supporting the Wilson policies in Mexico, he added that there could be no more severe condemnation of the President than to say that he was not unworthy of the praise of the former college president.

"Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard," he said, "praises Mr. Wilson 'for having made a great contribution to the peace of the world and to the promotion of humane and just dealings between nations,' by having gone far to establish as the American policy the policy of non-intervention by force of arms for the protection of miners, commercial adventurers, investors and workmen in foreign parts, and by having refused to protect the lives of these men 'by punitive expeditions, and compelled agreements.'"

"Reduced to concrete terms, this statement of Dr. Eliot is that President Wilson is greatly to be praised because he took no action when some 19 fine, unoffending, hard-working and totally unarmed American miners and engineers were taken from a railroad train and killed by an armed Mexican force. Dr. Eliot has been a severe censor of political morals, strong in his condemnation of bosses, crooked politicians and demagogic labor leaders; but no corrupt boss, no crooked politician or labor leader, no conscienceless capitalist has ever preached or practiced a more degrading doctrine more ruinous to the manhood of this nation, or more destructive to humanity and justice in the world at large, than the doctrine thus set forth by this former college president. There can be no more severe condemnation of Mr. Wilson than to say that he is not unworthy of such praise."

W. J. Bryan in Tennessee

Former Secretary of State Makes 18 Addresses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—William Jennings Bryan made 18 speeches in Tennessee

"JERSEY DAY" AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Jersey day, at the national dairy show being held here brought together practically all the important breeders of Jersey cattle in the country. The Jersey exhibit at the show is the largest of all, and is headed by Sophie XIX, of Hood farm, the champion dairy cow of the world. Judging of Jerseys will consume all the time of the judges today and a good part of tomorrow.

Much interest attaches to the annual meeting of the National Dairy Show Association today, for the members are expected to express opinions on the advisability of having the show in Springfield next year. The new plant of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial exposition, at which the show is being held, has been highly praised, and there is reason for the belief that the directors of the association will recommend that the show be held here again.

The convention of the New England Federation for Rural Progress will be held this afternoon and the banquet of the American Jersey Cattle Club will be held tonight.

Interest in the show has exceeded the expectations of the management of the show, the daily attendance this week having been in excess of 47,000.

BROWN PROFESSORS GET \$400 INCREASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Announcement of an increase of \$400 in the salary of each full professor at Brown University was made Wednesday at the meeting of the corporation. The minimum salary, exclusive of pay for administrative work, is now \$3000 and the maximum \$3650.

The tuition fee for regular students will be raised to \$175, an increase of \$23. The university resources for scholarship aid have been increased by \$100,000.

FLOUR AT \$11.25 A BARREL

Flour reached \$11.25 a barrel in retail groceries around Boston yesterday following a rise of six cents a bushel in the wheat market during the last two days. The rise yesterday was 2½ cents a bushel in wheat and today about 15 cents a barrel on flour. This brings the entire flour rise since Oct. 2, the first business day of this month, to about 65 cents a barrel. On Oct. 2 spring patents flour was selling wholesale at \$8.50@9.20 a barrel and wheat was quoted at \$1.56, high point, and \$1.54 a bushel, low point. Today flour reached \$9@9.75 a barrel, whole sale, and yesterday wheat went to \$1.69, high point, and \$1.65, low point. This makes the wheat rise, figuring four bushels and 40 pounds to a barrel, about the same as flour or 50 cents on a barrel. The retail rise has been 25 cents a barrel on some grades and more on others.

MILK SAMPLES ANALYZED

Careful analysis of milk samples are being made by the state department of health at the request of the attorney-general's department with a view to determining whether or not large milk dealers in Boston and vicinity are selling a manufactured substitute for milk and representing it to be fresh cow's milk. Assistant Attorney-General Seagrave said that samples of milk in bottles bearing the label of a large concern doing business in Boston have been obtained from a bakery in Cambridge. If it can be shown that a dealer is selling for milk a product which is not milk, the legal department of the state will start immediate prosecution.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

INDUSTRIAL PLACE OF WELFARE WORK

"Welfare Work: Employers' Experiments for Improving Working Conditions in Factories." By E. Dorothea Proud, B. A. London. G. Bell & Sons, 7a, 6d, net.

The appearance of this work on the threshold of the coming changes in industrial and commercial conditions throughout Europe, and more particularly in the British empire, is peculiarly opportune. It is furthermore an extremely interesting contribution to the study of economics. As Mr. Lloyd George says in his foreword, "Industrial conditions are in solution." In a social structure which but two years ago was highly individualistic, and which to some appeared scarcely to have emerged from a state of feudalism; collectivism and state control have, put in an appearance. Few things are more significant than the rapidity with which a people to whom tradition has meant so much has adapted itself to new and unexpected conditions. The appearance of fresh needs has brought in its train new opportunities; these opportunities involve new responsibilities which are beyond the shouldering of individuals and which the State performance has had to assume.

Not only has there been a revolution in the personnel of factories in England, there has also been a marked, if temporary, change in their methods. For the time being at least the endeavor to regulate supply and to restrict the output of labor has ceased, while, with a suddenness that is dramatic, the ranks of factory labor have been recruited upon a vast and unprecedented scale from sections hitherto untouched.

The valuable work already done by women factory inspectors has helped considerably towards the destruction of old prejudices. Some employers have discovered that the well-being of the business as well as that of the workers is worthy of safeguard, and both employers and employed have had to admit that no one is better fitted than a woman of character and experience to bring to bear the sympathy which can overcome misunderstandings. Employers have found the help of such women invaluable in relieving the management in matters of minor though often important detail which so often are anathema to the male; foremen and workmen have to acknowledge the assistance of their sympathy in "questions of complaint and dismissal," and employers are ready to admit that their presence in the works is accompanied by the growth of a better tone. The world is entering upon an age of new ideas, and with the advent of these new ideas it does not seem utopian to hope that "a bridge of sympathy and understanding between employer and employed" will be built that will lead to a new and brighter industrial era.

As Miss Proud states in her preface, her reason for choosing welfare work as a study is the beneficial effects she has seen from a few attempts in Australia in this direction, and her desire to ascertain what is being done in England and with what results. Her work is characterized by keen observation, skillful handling of her subject, sound judgment in the discussion of the various questions which come up for consideration, and a freedom from assumptions likely to vitiate her conclusions. In fact, the work is so well done that one is tempted to hope that her range of study may be extended from Australia and England over Europe, and that the result may be given in another volume.

Welfare work, which is one of the latest and most conscious movements that has shown such sudden growth in the industrial world, is defined by Miss Proud as consisting "of voluntary efforts on the part of employers to improve, within the existing industrial system, the conditions of employment in their own factories." It is a child of public opinion, hence the idea underlying it has varied with fluctuations of public opinion. Accordingly, as Miss Proud shows, individual effort has preceded legislation, and "the standard as set forth in factory legislation has," with the exception of the act of 1856, "marked a gradual rise in the scale of this opinion; hence the course of legislation has been guided by the experiments and experience of individuals. Even yet it is recognized only by a few people that the weal of a nation is bound up with that of its workers. Miss Proud maintains that "in theory and in practice it appears that the best employers have played a fundamental part in the gradual raising of the workers' standard of life." As she states, the theory that it pays to give good working conditions is not of recent origin. Unfortunately the bad employer seems incapable of seeing even what is to his own interests, hence the absolute necessity of constant vigilance upon the part of the public and the need of enforcing and amplifying by legislation the efforts of the best employers. The question is essentially a two-sided one which involves human as well as economic factors.

Having gone fully into the part played by employers in improving working conditions, Miss Proud gives an excellent sketch of the history of factory legislation, which incidentally shows clearly that the advocates of state regulation 100 years ago had not the support of the modern axiom that "if a trade will not yield an income sufficient to enable those who earn it to secure at any rate the necessities of life." It is a parasitic trade, and it is contrary to the general well-being that it should continue." It is true, beyond doubt, that "the movement towards better conditions has been hastened both by the theory and the fact that it pays," and "enlightened self-interest," so called, somewhat naturally arouses suspicion and fear

in the hearts of the workers, who associate it with philanthropy, which they rightly detest. It is well that "charity" should be intolerable to them, for it does not go hand in hand with self-respect.

In connection with the question of output and hours of labor Miss Proud quotes a dictum which might advantageously be taken to heart by all concerned: "It would revolutionize industry if some ideal other than money could be inspired in times of peace." Reference has been made to the human factor in welfare work. In addition to the need of more systematizing and coordination in factory legislation, she rightly lays emphasis upon the imperative call for character, upon the part of the welfare secretaries and workers. There is a distrust among the employed that welfare work, by loosening classes, will weaken them in their struggle after their aims. Their attitude involves a twofold question; the interests of employer and employed be identical, and is there necessarily a conflict between their interests? Their reply to the first is "no," to the second "yes." Thus they do not yet see, as is pointed out to the reader, that what tends to raise them on to a higher platform of comfort will also tend to arouse "divine discontent" and to intensify the social instinct of which loyalty to trades unionism is an expression. Under modern conditions which have made impossible the personal intercourse which once formed the basis of the relations of master and man, and which have produced large business concerns with an impassable gulf between employer and employed, the need for judicious and sympathetic welfare work is more urgent than ever, and "the keystone in the arch" of this work, "is a recognition of the individuality of each worker."

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

"Potential Russia." By Richard Washburn Child. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York city. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Child's book is a slight but vivaciously written work, having the light touch of a war correspondent who is stronger in impressions and descriptions than in generalizations about what he has seen. But as few Americans have been with the Russian army or learned the inner Russian attitude toward the war, the series of newspaper articles here given book form has been read with avidity.

As the title intimates Mr. Child is the prophet of a great Russia, with potential economic—not to mention other—powers which he wishes his countrymen to understand exist and clamor for exploitation by Americans either as independent investors of capital or as workers with progressive Russians. He is an optimist as to the success of the Russian people in a near or remote grapple for mastery with the bureaucracy. Going to Russia a disbeliever in prohibition and skeptical as to the truth of what had been said about the beneficial results of prohibiting vodka sale, he now has naught but praise for the Tsar's decree. It has brought enrichment of the nation, rescue of the peasantry from abasement, and elevation of the morals of the people. Mr. Child pleads for a much higher type of American diplomatic and consular official in Russia, and urges the visit there of a typical group of citizens of the United States, who on return could let their countrymen know what they need to know about the vast empire and its unbounded potentialities.

THE BOOK OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—A book is shortly to be published entitled "The Book of Queen Elizabeth," being a tribute to the Queen of the Belgians from the artists of the Netherlands. The idea originated with Mme. Amy Grothe-Twiss and M. Frans Bastiaanse. The book is larger than "King Albert's Book," which was published in England last year. Two large volumes have been required to hold the 122 contributions from Dutch and Flemish writers, the 101 expressions of sympathy from painters, designers and sculptors, and the 29 works of the composers who have helped in the production of the book. The designs on the covers of the volumes are the work of the artist, and have been embroidered by Mme. Amy Grothe-Twiss. Each volume is ornamented with a five-petaled rose, a symbol of goodness and beauty, surrounded with flowers representing sympathy, fidelity, strength and courage. Each leaf is carried out in the same style, and the chief motive is reproduced on the gilt border of each page on which the autograph text of each contribution is reproduced. In order to facilitate the reading of these autographs, the text is reproduced in very elegant type on the upper part of the page. Because of their special character, or on account of the quality of the paper on which they were drawn, it has not been possible to give some of the autographs in their original form. The volumes are bound in very thick calf, covered with artistic embroidery in white and golden yellow moire.

The dedication on the title page, in illuminated writing, is as follows: "This volume is presented to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, by a group of Belgian and Dutch writers, composers, artists, architects and friends of her country and of her people." The leaf bearing the dedication in the first volume has been designed and carried out by M. Michel Cuyper, and Mr. J. Battem of London is to undertake that of the second. The book, which is quite a collection of art, will be obtainable from the booksellers.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Amidst the many divergent views as to the respective values of a training in natural science and one in classical literature, the practical tribute to the value of Greek literature as a mental training paid by Lord Cromer will have come as an enormous encouragement to those who are eager to uphold classical traditions, while it will be viewed with mixed feelings by their opponents. When a question is being considered from two diametrically opposite standpoints, it is difficult to meet with a clear and detached view which can rise above the resounding clash of controversy, and grasp those fundamental values which meet the requirements of all time while perceiving the necessity of providing for the changing requirements of each successive generation. At the moment the situation of the educational problem in England is that a change in the national system is recognized as desirable; the direction which the change should take remains in the clouds and no approximation of the standpoints referred to can be attained until some preliminary basis of agreement is found.

Lord Cromer's gift of £1000 to be held in trust as an endowment for the encouragement of the study of Greek literature is at one and the same time a testimony to the value of the benefit which he himself has derived from it and to what he believes to be the value which others will also derive from its study. This does not necessarily mean that he maintains the desirability of a classical training to the exclusion of one in natural science. The view of those who can detach themselves from the ranks of mere educational controversialists is, that mental training should include as wide a range as is desirable and applicable to the varying capacity of those for whom it is intended, and that children who show a natural aptitude for physical science should have the opportunity of specializing in it after a thorough general mental training.

Most men who have studied philosophy feel they owe a debt of gratitude to Jowett and Llewellyn Davies for their translations of Plato. Davies, who brought out his translation of Plato's "Republic" some years ago in collaboration with D. J. Vaughan, was a man of broad and vigorous ideas who made many friends among the leaders of thought in his time. Among these friends was F. Denison Maurice, who for a time was the best abused man in England. To those conversant with the literary and social history of England in the second quarter of the nineteenth century the attacks directed against him by the religious press are well known. The part Maurice took in editing "Politics for the People" brought him into touch with some of the leading Chartists, and his connection with them added to his popularity in certain sections of society. The bitterness of the attacks of the "religious" press upon him when he published his book, "The Kingdom of Christ," in which he stated his convictions, was probably intensified by the unsparring and courageous manner with which he dealt with those who were opposed to his views.

Maurice's recognition of the value of cooperation, which is traceable to the work of the "Christian Socialists" with whom he was closely identified, led to a further bitter attack. The attitude of the council of King's College, London, towards him on the ground of what was considered to be his heterodoxy was chiefly remarkable for the discreet silence they maintained when challenged to discuss the grounds of their condemnation. In the calmer atmosphere of posterity it is difficult to realize that so much theological rancor should have been directed against a man whom Kingsley described as "the most beautiful soul" he had ever met. It was these attacks which were the occasion of Tenyson's poem, by no means one of his best, in which he invited Maurice to his home, Farringford, in the Isle of Wight:

"Should all our Churchmen foam in spite
At you, so careful of the right,
Yet one lay-hearth would give you
welcome."

"Careful of the right" concisely describes Maurice, who was an unswerving champion of all he believed to be true, whose sincerity and single-mindedness were patent even to his enemies, and it was the possession of these qualities which enabled him to appraise aright the value of the social movements of his day. His aptitude for metaphysics was shown in his Cambridge days when he attended Julius Hare's lectures on Plato. His revolt at the narrowness of the dissent of the day was undoubtedly strengthened by his sojourn at the university and afterwards at Oxford, and among his contemporaries he soon won the place of leader whose singleness of purpose gained ungrudging respect. To the influence of Hare's lectures may be traced his subsequent work upon "Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy."

In many directions Maurice was in advance of his time; this was certainly the case in the field of education. While editing The Educational Magazine he was able to propound some of his views, which took practical shape in the founding of the Working Men's College and Queen's College, Harley Street, London, for the better education of women. He gave an impulse to the higher education of women which has not yet spent its force. At both the Working Men's College and Queen's College, Llewellyn Davies was brought into close contact with Maurice. At the former he was associated with Kingsley and Tom Hughes, and Maurice's faith in him was dem-

onstrated by his giving to him the appointment of principal at Queen's College.

Few men have been endowed with keener intellectual activity than Denison Maurice's great friend, Charles Kingsley, whose name is so closely associated with the beautiful heather-covered country on the borders of Windsor Great Forest. It was at the time of his presentation to the living of Eversley that he made the acquaintance of Maurice which was destined to ripen into such close friendship. If Carlyle and Arnold were among his prophets, and A. P. Stanley, J. A. Froude, and Tom Hughes among his intimate friends, Maurice was ever his guide and "master," and when Maurice occupied the editorial chair of "Politics for the People" his friend was a constant contributor over the signature "Parson Lot." He was also a frequent contributor to the organ of the Christian Socialists.

AMERICAN NOTES

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel's book on the standard opera, originally published in 1909, is to be reissued, and also is to have a pendant volume dealing with latter-day operas. New York's veteran musical critic is alert to significant trends and knows his subject.

Philadelphia's school board has shown a commendable up-to-dateness in arranging for a course in book salesmanship as part of the regular curriculum of the evening schools this season. It is a less literary and bookish course than the one given in the school for training booksellers carried on privately in New York City.

Canadian booksellers report the best trade in two years. Of distinctively Canadian books the most important of the season undoubtedly is the life and letters of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. The editor is Dr. E. M. Saunders. Sir Max Aitken and his staff of observers will provide a second volume on Canada in the war, in "Canada in Flanders."

A talk given by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard to Yale freshmen at the opening of the 1915 college year has just been sent forth by the Yale University Press under the title "Liberty and Discipline."

The art of renovating old homesteads is set forth in Joseph Seabury's "New Homes Under Old Roofs."

Publishers announce that "The Grasp of the Sultan," first published anonymously for reasons then commanding, is by Demetra Vaka, a Greek woman, who has married and settled in the United States. Earlier books by her, "Haremlik," "A Child of the Orient" and "In the Shadow of Islam" also have reflected that intimate knowledge of the Turk which she got when resident in Constantinople, where her ancestors have lived for more than 700 years.

Robert Grant, Boston's jurist-novelist, author of "The Unlearned Broad" and other acute studies of contemporary life, has written a book giving his impressions of the English and French peoples and their armies as he saw them during the summer just past.

Bleyer's "Newspaper Writing and Editing," which is the fruit of study of the problem at close range and also as a teacher of journalism in the University of Wisconsin school.

John Kendrick Bangs is now editing, as he pleases, a new monthly called the Rambler, with Boston as the city of publication.

Students in the library school of the University of Wisconsin, cooperating with the department of journalism, have just published three bibliographies dealing with journalism: one lists all articles dealing with journalism on its impersonal side; and the other two deal with the best known members of the profession.

W. W. McLaren, formerly professor of politics in Kelogiku University, has written a political history of Japan from 1867 to 1915, which bids fair to "fill a long felt want."

Canadian public men are busy discussing the future of the Dominion following the war, and a symposium of such views has been collected by E. A. Victor. Of the part played by Canadian women during the war Marjory MacMurchy has written in "The Woman—Bless Her."

Pennsylvania's mines at one stage of their development were largely manned by emigrants from Wales, and Welsh race stock is one of many interesting strains in the composite of the Keystone state. W. J. Campbell has written a history of this chapter in the state's settlement.

The University Press Association, with headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue, New York city, will distribute to the book trade the publications of the university presses of Harvard and Yale, and presumably those of Princeton and the University of Chicago.

The department of research of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, has published another admirable study of the economic relations of women. Lorinda Perry, Ph. D., a fellow in the department of research, working under the direction of Susan Myra Kingsbury and Marion Parris Smith of Bryn Mawr College, has made a careful study of "Millinery as a Trade for Women." It is based on conditions as they exist in Boston and in Philadelphia, and covers all phases of the industry, economic and ethical.

MORE ADDRESSES BY SENATOR ELIHU ROOT

"Addresses on Government and Citizenship," by Elihu Root. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. Humphrey Milford, London. \$2 net.

This, the second of the set of this jurist's and statesman's works which Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott are editing, includes his lectures at Yale University on "The Citizens' Part in Government," and his lectures at Princeton University on "Essentials of the Constitution." Then follow a group of talks, formal and informal, given by Mr. Root during the sittings of the 1894 and 1915 constitutional conventions of New York state, some of them given during the course of the debates and some before associations whose members he wished to enlighten on the significance of the constitutions drafted by these historic bodies.

Under the title "Government" have been massed Mr. Root's best speeches while a United States senator from New York, and his most important remarks on politics before Republican conventions. Last, but not least, there are 10 addresses dealing with "The Administration of Justice," most of them counsel to his fellow lawyers delivered at bar association meetings and one of them the argument he made before the committee of the judiciary of the House of Representatives favoring "Reforms in Judicial Procedure."

In the lectures given to university students there is a deliberate adaptation of material to the audience, effective as uttered but not impressive as read now. In the group dealing with constitutional revision in the empire state Mr. Root is at his best both as jurist and as independent citizen. The speech on "Sectarian Education" is a modern classic in the cause of eternal separation of church and state in the United States; and the talk on "Invisible Government" has within it all the accumulated lore of a veteran politician turning and exposing the bosses of his own party. The Senate speeches which will live longest are those dealing with direct nomination of senators and judicial recall. In them the conservative attitude finds satisfying expression. In "The Case of William Lorimer," Mr. Root is seen riding the Senate and his own party on a handicap.

The last group will establish Mr. Root's reputation in future years as a jurist, who, like Professor Taft, was quite alive to the defects of his own profession and of the judicial system of the country, and who within the profession and also as a federal law-maker labored to modify and alter conditions onerous to litigants and provocative of popular clamor against lawyers and judges.

Reading these many addresses a critic is impressed with their relative simplicity of style, logical development of thought, and lack of ambitious rhetoric and irrelevant literary allusions. There is reliance on such sound sense as the thought may have, its orderly presentation, and an occasional historical or bookish allusion. Occasionally fires of feeling break through and the thought glows; but not often. Usually it is cold reason and closely knit logic.

HENRY JAMES SEEN BY FORD MADOX HUEFFER

"Henry James." By Ford Madox Hueffer. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York city. \$2 net.

Mr. Hueffer thinks that James was the greatest man of his time because he was its greatest writer. Yet he admits that the novelist was, in no sense a moralist, and he questions whether the writer when he sat him down to write or to dictate to a stenographer—for it was so he worked latterly—ever consciously tried to make the world better by his writing. In short James, as set forth in this "critical study," is depicted as standing off from his own characters and viewing them and the real people whom they pictured with "a comic or patronizing spirit," totally without any sense of compassion for the race or any intention to aid it to escape from its plight. And just because he was so, he was, according to Mr. Hueffer, the greatest artist and therefore the greatest man.

This critic believes that James had just "one immense mission, the civilizing of America." Yet to do his job he had to leave the country. Or as Mr. Hueffer so graciously puts it, it also was "necessary for Mr. James' immense process of refining himself, that he should keep away from the manifestations of the uncontrollable, and so very high-souled West." Mr. Hueffer quite sympathizes with James, for "even the Concord of today with its dust, its heat, its hard climate, its squalid frame houses, its mosquitoes" make it easier to understand "how little, on the luxurious and leisured side of existence, New England had to offer to a searcher after a refined, a sybaritic civilization." Mr. Hueffer is quite sure that apart from a few specimens of "colonial ware" and architecture you couldn't have found in the '60s in the whole of New England a single article of what is called virtue, or anything of that sort of civilization of which Mr. James craved. Yet, according to this admirer, James was far from satisfied, at the last, with his changed environment. His transfer to a more esthetic and refined civilization brought him no peace or hope.

"Cat and monkeys, and cats—all human life is there," was his summation of life, according to Mr. Hueffer. With James as a stylist, in the earlier stages of his craftsmanship, Mr. Hueffer has little or no fault to find. Of the books written when James was past his

prime, he concedes that they "scur" and are somewhat baffling.

This "critical study" as a whole illustrates perfectly the defects of impressionistic criticism, unrelated to any standards of judgment save the writer's own whims, likes, prejudices and standards. It is discursive, full of obiter dicta on subjects far removed from the main theme. Such inferences as it makes concerning James' residence in, reaction upon, and meaning for the United States are absurdly inaccurate. The net effect of the book calls up the line:

"Call you that backing of your friends?
A plague upon such backing."

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—A certain historical as well as literary interest attaches to the publication of a new edition of Lockhart's "History of Napoleon Buonaparte," although the famous editor of the Quarterly Review lived so near to the events of the great revolution that it was not possible for him to see their significance in true perspective. His judicial mind enabled him to avoid errors of judgment which others less well equipped in that direction would have fallen into. A mass of material has been brought to light since he wrote his book, but, withal, the new edition is not wholly without justification.

Maurice Hewlett's recently published volume of poems, entitled "Gai Saber: Tales and Songs," includes a translation into blank verse of the third book of the "Iliad" and a northern saga, "Cormac Son of Ogmund Cormac to Stangerd." The groundwork of this saga is to be found in his novel, "Pry's Wife," which some readers may prefer to the new poetic rendering.

How late in history commercial intercourse between India and the western world arose is shown in Prof. H. G. Rawlinson's monograph, published by the Cambridge University Press, and entitled "Intercourse Between India and the Western World." Even after the conquests of Alexander the mutual influence of Greece and India was trifling, a fact which tends to prove that the supposed influence of India upon the Pythagorean philosophy did not really exist.

The Cambridge University Press announces the addition during the autumn of two new volumes to the "Cambridge History of English Literature," and a large number of classical works.

Prof. Selwyn Image has written an introduction to Mr. Fothergill Robinson's new volume of poems, entitled "The Harvesting," which will be published shortly by Mr. Erskine Macdonald.

"The Truth About the Dardanelles," written by Mr. Sydney A. Moseley, one of the war correspondents at Gallipoli, is a war book which may make some stir according to the measure of its revelations. Another war book, also dealing with Gallipoli, is sure to attract attention, for it is an account of Mr. John Macfield's experiences as a Red Cross worker.

A conspicuous feature of the autumn publishing announcements is the number of biographies and reminiscences. Among these, "Russian Memories," by Mme. Olga Novikoff, should be unusually interesting; they are certain to contain anecdotes of public men of England and Russia who were not only famous in the '70s and '80s but whose fame is still undimmed. Mme. Novikoff, who was a prominent figure in English society, knew every one in the political and social world of the two countries who was worth knowing, and she was on intimate terms of friendship with Gladstone, Messrs. Williams & Norgate announce a further volume of reminiscences by Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, whose recollections under the title of "Some Pages of My Life" were published five years ago, and a memoir of Prof. Raphael Meldola, F. R. S., to which Lord Moulton is contributing a preface.

Miss Marlon Newbigin is preparing a biography of Prof. James Gellie; and amongst forthcoming biographies are a memoir of Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, who was for 40 years chancellor of London, and a life of Mr. Justice Day, which has been written by one of his sons. The publication of this latter work has been postponed from last spring.

The question who was England's first great war minister would prove a poser to most people, and it is conceivable that considerable difference of opinion might characterize the replies. Ernest Law, the historian of Hampton Court, answers the question, to his own satisfaction, anyhow, in the book he has just published under the title "England's First Great War Minister." Wolsey was not only a great cardinal and a greater builder, he was also, according to Mr. Law, England's first great war minister. His book contains some interesting portraits of his hero and facsimiles of dispatches of Wolsey and Admiral Howard.

Among the publications announced by Messrs. Kegan Paul are "A Russian Reader," elementary and advanced, and a manual of "Russian Composition," both by J. Solomonoff; also "A First Russian Reader" by Fr. Freeth, and "A Russian Anthology in English," edited by C. E. Bechhofer.

Among the numerous educational books in the press are Prof. Foster Watson's "English Grammar Schools"; "The Theory and Practice of Continuation Teaching," by Mr. C. H. Kirton, which deals with the numerous problems confronting the evening

school teacher; "A Second Russian Book" by Mr. Nevill Forbes, which deals with verbs in the same manner as his first book dealt with case endings; and a "History of Modern France" by Mr. J. L. Beaumont-James covering the last 160 years.

Sir Archibald Geikie, who was president of the Royal Society from 1903 to 1913 and is preparing a history of the Royal Society's Club, has just published through Messrs. MacLehose of Glasgow "The Birds of Shakespeare." This latest addition to the vast amount that has been written with reference to the dramatist during the past few months is the outcome of his presidential address in the spring to a natural history society. The book is illustrated with reproductions of some of the plates from Yarrell's "British Birds," and it possesses a charm akin to that in his work published four years ago, "The Love of Nature Among the Romans," which also was an expansion of an address which Sir Archibald gave to the Classical Association.

The Society of Authors has taken exception strongly, and it appears to be supported by the Publishers' Association, to the publication of "Charity Books." Their contention is that authors have "suffered heavily as a class by the competition of these charitable publications" which generally appear at Christmas time. These books, it is true, are made attractive looking, and the public very naturally is led into buying them through sympathy for a cause to which no one takes exception. They are of a purely ephemeral nature, and sometimes perhaps the public which has bought them is so disappointed with their contents that they wish they had directed their expenditure into other channels which would have been more profitable to themselves as well as to authors as a class. It is quite true that it is immaterial whether these books are profitable or not, for that does not affect their bearing upon the sale of other books with which they compete on uneven terms. Surely, however, the remedy is in the hands of individual authors themselves, especially now that the matter has been brought prominently to their notice.

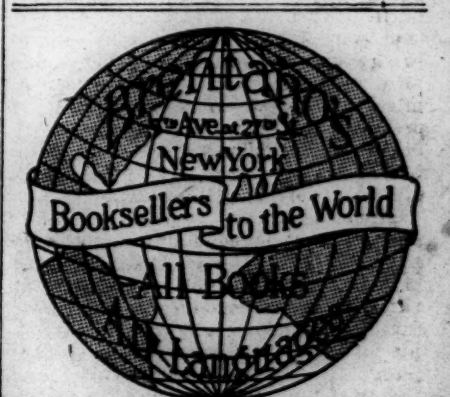
THOMAS HARDY

"Thomas Hardy." By Harold Child. Henry Holt & Co., New York city. 50 cents net.

The stylist who is analyzed and depicted in this booklet, in the appraiser's opinion, is as honest in that phase of his art as he is in his candor as a thinker. Hardy does not rely upon ornament, nor even upon subtlety of sound and cadence for an effect which the situation cannot produce itself. Always there is the most severe self-discipline by the artist to make mass and detail, word and action, fact and intimation agree with truth. He declines to owe to mere beauty or language any effect which is not inherent in the story.

As a novelist, he is deliberately circumscribed in the area of territory, physical and social, which he depicts. To an era of experimentation with romance succeeded one that practically continued to the end of his fiction-writing career, namely, a period of realism touched with irony. He mingled with it rare depiction of the Wessex nature, in the midst of which most of the characters of his books lived their tragedies. For life usually is so conceived by Hardy. For him there is a remorseless indifference to human frailty; and man's noblest achievement under such a régime is a sort of kindly stoicism.

In the epic-drama of "The Dynasts," to which Hardy has given the last years of his career, Mr. Child sees Hardy at his greatest as a poet, and most impressive as an author. But here again, as in his novels, there is satisfaction for the intellect, but no balm for the feelings, no modification of the intended, cumulative effect. He teaches pity for humanity and great patience, but little or no hope. The biographer's comments indicate that Hardy not only has interested him, but also won his discipleship.



The OCTOBER NUMBER of "Boston Book Notes" is now ready and, in addition to the usual summary of the past month's new publications, contains a very attractive bargain list of new English books—a supplement to our Fall Catalogue. We will be glad to mail you a copy, free.

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RABINDRANATH TAGORE TALKS OF RACE UNITY

Winner of Nobel Prize Now in United States Lecturing to Acquire Money for His School for Boys Gives an Interview

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SEATTLE, Wash.—The great purpose of the present age is that of bringing together all races into relations of mutual understanding and sympathy, of uniting men and nations into a harmonious whole. This is the central point in the philosophy of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the great poet of India and winner of the 1913 Nobel prize for literature, who arrived here recently on the Canada Maru from Japan and opened a lecture tour of America with a lecture delivered before the Sunset Club, entitled "The Cult of Nationalism."

"There is a great force powerfully drawing all the peoples of the earth together," he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I cannot say that any particular person or movement is responsible, but it is in the air. The observing traveler can see in all countries the great breaking down of barriers and prejudices that is taking place, and the insistent reaching out for broader spheres of thought and action. This is the greatest transition period in all history. For the first time humanity is awakening to a world consciousness. Writers and thinkers are breathing a freer atmosphere than ever before, and in men's minds there is a growing restlessness. It is as if the world is struggling to be born anew."

Asked if the European war did not tend to disprove his theory as to the tendency of the age, "Mr. Tagore, as he prefers to be called, replied with a vigorous negative. "In every great movement," he said, "we find action and reaction. This war is but the negative side; it is the expression of the restlessness in men's minds; it is the inevitable friction resulting from many nations coming in close contact for the first time. It is the world awakening. There is struggle, confusion and darkness at first, but soon there will be unity, peace and light."

Later in his lecture before the Sunset Club Mr. Tagore dwelt at length upon this idea, declaring in no uncertain terms that the greatest evil in the world today, that which hinders real progress, is materialism. He pictured modern civilization with its overdevelopment along material lines as a giant grapple which has shot its intelligence upward from its body to great heights and in so separating the head and heart has left its body to starve. In believing that material advancement is the secret of world salvation, nations have become self-hypnotized. The modern world is idolatrous, making a god of power. Thus, Tagore explained, civilization has evolved a great machine, a veritable Frankenstein, symbolized in the destruction of millions of men in the great European war. He further likened the materialism of the world to an ever thickening crust which must eventually fall by its own weight. Signs of its crumbling are now to be seen in the mighty struggle of national forces. Finally the world will emerge from its shell and will enter upon an era of moral and spiritual development unprecedented in its history.

Asked for his impressions of the western world Mr. Tagore said: "It is wonderful, tremendous. There is so much to praise in its literature, its art and its technical discoveries that I know not where to begin. But you must understand that for many years I have lived in seclusion in my own land where we have broad plains, warm sunshine and much leisure for meditation. When I come out into your great cities I feel almost crushed. Here are tremendous possibilities. Something unprecedented is going on. You are taking the people of all countries and harmonizing them into one. I hear there is a movement to shut out certain races. That would be a mistake. America has a world-mission to perform in welcoming all peoples and making them one. I should say that America is a great laboratory in which are to be solved all the problems of the human race."

"What is needed is less nationality and more knowledge of the universe and of self. If less attention were paid to national differences and if all would apply themselves to determining their points of likeness, the people of the world would live in harmony. In India, I believe we have the attitude which should bring all peoples together. I do not wish to be thought narrowly patriotic in this. But India is the only country which never built up for itself a nation. Ours has been an almost purely individualistic civilization. We have been devoted to thought and moral development rather than to evolving powerful union. As a result, we have been subjugated by the nationalized people who sacrificed everything for power. Nevertheless, ours is a greater freedom, the freedom of thought. It is philosophy such as we have in India which will save the world."

The poet was then led to speak of his school for boys in India. "It is to get funds for my school that I am giving these lectures in the United States," he said. "This school is my life work. It has been said that it is a school for the incorrigible. That is not true; but when I first started, my ideas of education were distorted and so the only boys who came to me were the unruly. Their parents sent them to me in despair. Many of the boys had been kept in chains. But I had a different way. I gave them absolute freedom—all the out-of-doors in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson
Sir Rabindranath Tagore

which to expend their abundant energy. Incorrigible boys do not exist. With the right understanding all boys would be generous and kind. Really it has been a revelation to me how my boys love each other. The older ones take all the care of the little ones, bathing, dressing and feeding them with the greatest solicitude and affection. It is quite possible that my system of education, which I am to explain in one of my lectures, would not be practicable in this country, but I am sure it contains truths which will be helpful. I suppose our boys are quite different from those of your country. With us they are very affectionate, gentle and given to meditation. It is the result of generations of devotion to thought. I find them very receptive to the great truths of life that I wish to impart."

Speaking of his poetry, he who has been called "the Voice of India" said, "I wish you might read it in the original Bengali. My English translations are not the same. Each country has its symbols of expression. So, when I translate my work I find new images and presently new thoughts and finally it is something almost entirely new. The fundamental idea is the same but the vision has changed. A poem cannot be translated. It can only be re-created in a different atmosphere. The greatest happiness my songs have given me has come when I have heard the bullock drivers in my own land sing them. They sang them unconsciously of their origin and if they thought of them at all it was as songs that had sprung from them out of nature. This, the greatest honor that can come to a poet, came to me while I was still a young man and the memory of it is sweet. Later in England I had the uneducated come to me and tell me that my songs had cheered them. Yes, of course, I was glad to receive the Nobel prize. It came at a time when I most needed the money for the school. All the royalties from my books go to keep up the school. It is the dearest thing in life."

It will be remembered, that Sir Rabindranath Tagore was knighted by the King of England in 1913; but a title could add no luster to the name of Tagore, for it belonged to a family that had been recognized as a leader in thought and art in the Orient for many years. His father was prince of Dwarakanath Tagore. The poet received his education from private tutors in Calcutta, where the family lived. At the age of 24 he went to the country to assume charge of his father's estates. There, many of his works were written, including numerous lyrics in his native Bengali. As Kipling celebrated the British soldier and as Robert Burns sang of the Scottish peasantry, so Tagore sang of the toiling masses of India in a way that touched their hearts. They sang his songs at their work. Years later as a trial of skill in translation, he put some of his poems into English. They were printed in London and the common people there picked them up and sang them as workaday songs quite after the manner of the poet's own people. The recognition of the literary world that came to him afterwards he does not value so highly as the knowledge that his songs helped to lighten the day's toil for the poor.

He is the author of 30 poetical works and 28 prose works, including plays, sermons, essays, novels and short stories. The five lectures which he is to give on his present tour were written originally in his native tongue and he has since translated them.

POALEI ZION ASSOCIATION

Appropriations of \$1500 to aid in forming junior organizations and of \$5000 to make "The Jewish Militant" of greater service in the publication of Jewish literature, were passed at the closing session of the annual convention of the Poalei Zion Association at the Peabody house yesterday. It was voted to increase the central committee from nine to 15 members. The convention pledged its support to the national people's relief committee, and decided to send delegates to the convention of that committee to be held in Boston on Nov. 18, 19 and 20.

FOLLOW-UP WORK TO BE EMPHASIZED BY TRADE SCHOOLS

Trade training having been pretty well established in the Boston public schools, emphasis will be placed on follow-up work this year. Follow-up work in industry sometimes means going with the pupil into the shop or factory while he is still in training, and always means following his progress.

Not only is it intended to learn how the instruction given meets the demands of the trade, but also the kind of a place to which the child has been sent? Who are his employers? His associates? Will the child have the right surroundings of light, air and cleanliness? Will he be worked overtime or underpaid? Will he have proper recognition and advancement? Is the child able to do his work in the conditions, exhibiting the wrong attitude toward his work? Is there anything at all, in fact, that needs adjustment?

The Boston trade school for girls is pursuing a program that is giving excellent results to both employer and employee. The Boston industrial school for boys means to push this end of its work this year. Even before it was started the continuation school of Boston saw the necessity of securing the cooperation of employers and has been working closely with them. In vocational schools, high schools and special schools the realization of this need is recognized as never before, and steps are being taken to meet it. The child is not to be turned loose to make his way as best he can, amid friendly or hostile elements. He is going to succeed if the school can make him.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL TEACHERS STATISTICS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—There were 17,560 school teachers in the kindergarten, elementary and high schools of California for the last fiscal year, against 16,794 for the year previous, showing a gain of 1066 for the last school year with every evidence from the marked increase in enrollment that the increase will be equally as large at the close of the current year, says the Union.

There were 543 teachers in the state's kindergartens, a gain of 101 over the year previous; 12,318 in the primary and grammar schools, a gain of 849, and 3999 in the high schools, a gain of 616, more than double the gain in the lower grades.

Intermediate schools, a new institution in the California educational system, are responsible for the great gain in high school teachers, according to Job Wood, Jr., statistician to State Superintendent of Public Instruction Edward Hyatt, who made the compilation. High school teachers now go from high school classes and teach when occasion arises in the seventh and eighth grades, eliminating an equal number of grammar grade teachers.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Officers of the junior class of Wellesley College were elected at a class meeting yesterday. Ruth Lange of Scranton, Pa., was chosen for president. The other officers are: Vice-president, Margaret Goldschmidt of Montclair, N. J.; corresponding secretary, Dorothy Brewer of Newton, Mass.; recording secretary, Grace Ewing of Philadelphia; treasurer, Louise Stockbridge; executive committee, Ruth Adams of Brooklyn, Charlotte Penfield of Englewood, N. J., and Dorothy Greene of Crawfordsville, Ind.; advisory board, Florence West of Montclair, N. J., and Marion Danson of Irondequoit, N. Y.; factotums, Marion Wiley of Butler, Ky., and Beatrice Douglas of St. Louis, and song leader, Esther Park of Cleveland, O.

DETAILS GIVEN OF RELIEF WORK IN BELGRADE

Many Thousands of Serbians Aided by American Red Cross—Food and Clothing Received From Switzerland

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An insight into gratifying civilian relief activities which are being directed in Serbia for the American Red Cross by Edward Stuart and Dr. Edward Ryan is given by two letters just received at Red Cross headquarters from Mr. Stuart in Belgrade, the captured former Serbian capital, dated Aug. 28 and Sept. 13.

An Associated Press dispatch as late as Oct. 9, said, owing to the inability of the American Red Cross relief commission to obtain further supplies from Rumania, the work directed by Mr. Stuart probably would be terminated with the exhaustion of the supplies on hand toward the end of November. The number of persons depending on the commission for relief of one kind or another was then given at 36,000. Approximately 3180 tons of food, in addition to 10 carloads of clothing, had been distributed. The American Red Cross by means of relief materials obtained in the United States and Rumania and contributed by the Swiss government, and aided by Austrian military authorities, had succeeded in tiding the needy Serbians over the lean period of the year while the crops were growing. While conditions had been relieved, there was still an urgent need for clothing, and Mr. Stuart hoped this want would be supplied from the United States.

The first of the two letters from Mr. Stuart above referred to, was written just after Rumania had declared war upon Austria-Hungary. Rumania has been the source of large stores of relief supplies which Mr. Stuart has been purchasing for the American Red Cross not only for the relief work he is directing in Belgrade but for Dr. Ryan's party to the south. Prior to the declaration of war Mr. Stuart had procured across the Rumanian frontier 257.5 carloads of supplies, including 80 carloads of maize shipped from Bechet. He spoke of expecting also 60 carloads of maize which had been bought in Rumania by the Swiss Red Cross for the American Red Cross representatives to distribute. In his later letter he advises that these 60 carloads had arrived to augment the already large store and that 46 carloads were being forwarded to Dr. Ryan in the interior. The addition of the Swiss shipment, Mr. Stuart reports, provides enough supplies to last until late in November.

"I have," he heard that the Swiss are to send us another 25 carloads of clothing and food from Switzerland, but have no definite news of their being shipped yet," he says.

The work is being managed in a very systematic way by Mr. Stuart and his associates. They are milling the wheat bought in Rumania and saving everything.

Two distributing stations for food and a third for the distribution of clothing and shoes are being operated. "The system of selecting those to whom clothing shall be given is the same as with the foodstuffs," says the Red Cross representative. "The people apply to the chief of their respective 'neon,' are passed upon by a local committee of Serbians, the list passed upon or changed by the central committee at the city hall and tickets issued to those who have been accepted."

Careful records are being kept of the disposition of all the articles of clothing.

"The public welfare department of the government," advises Mr. Stuart, "has finally completed what is known as a people's kitchen, but it will probably be some time before it is running to its full intended extent."

"The distribution of clothing is progressing favorably and we have already given clothing to 10,000 people and have on hand sufficient for about 10,000 more," Mr. Stuart advises in the later letter. We have started a soup line near our regular flour distribution station, making soup out of our supplies of lard, pork, rice, macaroni, etc., for 300 persons daily. We are also distributing regularly our condensed milk to 1200 children."

TWIN CITIES ARE CHOSEN

NEW ORLEANS, La.—St. Paul and Minneapolis were chosen for the 1917 convention of the American Fisheries Society at the session of the convention here. Dr. George W. Field of Sharon, Mass., was elected president of the society.



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EDUCATIONAL RESULTS SHOWN AT NEGRO FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—What applied education is doing for the Negro in Tennessee is illustrated by the displays in the exposition hall at the annual fair for colored people.

The most striking of all the displays are those showing work done in the Negro schools. Dresses, hats, quilts, table covers and other practical examples of needlework are shown by the Negro girls. Bread, cake, canned fruit and vegetables, as well as drawings, paintings and applied designs such as for window curtains complete the list. The tools, such as chairs, book racks, benches and similar pieces of furniture.

Several excellent agricultural exhibits shown by individual entrants attract much attention. Corn, long staple cotton, grasses, small grains and garden products show what the Negroes are doing in an agricultural way. One of the best collections of farm and garden products is that shown by a woman farmer who is an annual exhibitor.

Plants and flowers grown by a Negro florist, jewelry made by a Negro craftsman and many other examples of work are among the varied displays. More than a score of horses from the farm of a Negro are exhibited.

Y. M. C. A. AUXILIARIES MEET

MALDEN, Mass.—The twenty-eighth annual conference of the Y. M. C. A. Women's Auxiliaries of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which opened yesterday in Y. M. C. A. hall, was continued today. Speakers yesterday were George H. Peabody, secretary of the Pawtucket Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. J. F. Randolph, president of the Worcester Women's Auxiliary; M. W. Koetter, director of boys' work of the Everett Y. M. C. A.; Dwight C. Drew, secretary of county work and the Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins of Providence.

LUMBER COMBINE FORMED TO GET FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Feeling the necessity of organization if they are to successfully meet changed economic conditions after the war, lumbermen, representing practically all of the leading companies of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama and Texas met here and completed plans for a long leaf yellow pine export association capitalized at \$1,000,000. The lumber interests have combined with the view of cooperating in the shipment of lumber to Europe after the war. The association is to have its headquarters in New Orleans and will operate through this and other gulf ports.

Edward Hines, president of a lumber company in Chicago, and one of the most important lumber operators in the country, was chairman at the organization meeting. Attorneys of the large companies joining in the arrangement examined the plans and declared that they in no way violate statutes prohibiting trade combinations under certain conditions.

Following the meeting Mr. Hines said that the lumber interests had combined with the view of properly handling European orders in the future. He said the question of tonnage had not been considered but would be taken up shortly. He believes the combination to be well within the law and that it will prove of lasting benefit to the South.

FIFTH SPEEDING HOMEWARD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The first section of the Fifth Massachusetts regiment arrived here Wednesday night with the other two sections not far behind. The regiment is expected to arrive in Boston Friday morning.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET LED UPWARD BY SPECIALTIES

This Class of Shares Makes Largest Gains, but Union Pacific Decidedly Strong—Massachusetts Gas Local Feature

Specialties were most conspicuous for advances in the early New York stock market today, although the various other classes of stocks sold higher. Union Pacific was a leader among the railroads. It gained more than a point. A couple of new stocks made their first appearance on the big board this morning. They are Gaston, Williams & Wigmore and White Motors.

The Union Bag & Paper issues were prominent again, and Willys-Overland, Mexican Petroleum, General Electric, American Writing Paper, preferred Central Leather, International Paper, preferred and National Biscuits were strong in varying degrees.

There were several good advantages scored in prices in the Boston stock market in the first few minutes today. Massachusetts Gas was a feature. It was up more than four points at one time. Gulf and Tamarack also were strong.

Both markets remained strong as the session progressed.

Before midday net gains of two points or more were frequent throughout the list. Trading, however, was mostly devoted to the specialties that are usually inactive. U. S. Steel was in good demand, as usual, and moved up to 11 1/2 after opening up 1/2 at 11 1/4. The paper stocks continued in conspicuous demand. Union Bag & Paper opened up a point at 18 1/4, receded a point and again advanced. The preferred opened up 1/2 at 72 and advanced nearly 3 points further. The preferred new was up 1/4 at the opening at 99 1/2 and advanced to 103, receding a point before midday. The motor stocks recorded good gains as a general thing. Maxwell opened unchanged at 88 1/2 and sold well above 92.

Gulf common opened up a point in Boston at 98 1/2, went to 99 1/2 and declined more than a point. Tamarack opened unchanged at 45 1/2 and advanced to 47. Massachusetts Gas opened up 2 points at 87 1/2, rose to 90 and receded a point before midday. Swift opened unchanged at 148 1/2, moved up to 150 and receded fractionally.

Further good gains were made in the early afternoon and at the beginning of the last hour the tone was strong. Denver preferred, General Electric, Steel and the Wabash issues were strong features. Gulf common again advanced in Boston. Swift was particularly strong. United Fruit had a good gain on the local exchange.

New York total sales, 1,242,500 shares; \$8,096,000, bonds.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 1693 tubs, 1650 bxs, 67,166 lbs butter; 170 bxs cheese, 1267 cases eggs, 1916, 3948 tubs, 3000 bxs, 237,335 lbs butter; 793 bxs cheese, 2816 cases eggs.

New York Receipts
Today 6274 pkgs butter, 3523 bxs cheese, 14,552 cases eggs, 1915, 7618 pkgs butter, 1974 bxs cheese, 8367 cases eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18—Egg market higher, eggs scarce; cases returned 28 1/2 c. cases included 29 c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18—Butter market steady, extras 34 1/2 c, extra firsts 34 1/2 c, firsts 32 1/2 c, packing stock 27 1/2 c, receipts 7363 packages. Egg market steady, firsts 30 c, 30 1/2 c, ordinary firsts 28 1/2 c, 29 c, refrigerators 29 1/2 c, dirties 21 1/2 c, checks 20 1/2 c, receipts 6592 cases.

BOND AVERAGES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Week	Month	Year
10 highest gr rails	94.07	94.08	94.08
10 2d grade rails	90.92	91.01	91.01
10 public utility	96.28	96.03	97.30
10 industrial	96.83	96.08	97.30
Combined average	95.02	95.01	96.11

*Decrease.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain tonight, Friday probably rain with falling temperature; high east to south winds becoming west on Friday.

For southern New England: Rain tonight and probably Friday; colder Friday.

For northern New England: Rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight in the interior.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	49.10	a. m.	51.2
12 noon	51.2	2 p. m.	53.0

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	49.0	New Orleans	70.0
Buffalo	46.0	New York	53.0
Chicago	52.0	Philadelphia	56.0
Cincinnati	52.0	Pittsburgh	56.0
Denver	52.0	Portland, Me.	46.0
Des Moines	42.0	Portland, Ore.	44.0
Indianapolis	46.0	San Francisco	44.0
Kansas City	44.0	St. Louis	44.0
Nashville	44.0	Washington	60.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises..... 6:01 High water,
Sun sets..... 4:56 4:58 a. m. 5:18 p. m.
Length of day 10:55 Moon rises 11:32 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:32 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber.....	63	63	63	63
Alaska Gold.....	11 1/4	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Allis-Chalmers.....	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Allis-Chalmers.....	81	81 1/4	81	81 1/4
Am Ag Chem.....	79	79	79	79
Am B Sugar.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Can.....	61 1/4	61 1/4	60 1/4	61
Am Car Fy.....	67 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/4	67
Am Cot Oil.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56
Am H & L.....	76	76 1/2	74	75 1/2
Am Ice Sec.....	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Am Linsed.....	25 1/2	26 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Linsd.....	59 1/4	59 1/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Loco.....	80	80 1/4	78 1/2	79
Am Loco.....	106	106 1/4	106	106 1/4
Am Smelt.....	110 1/2	111	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Smelt.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Ssec.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Steel.....	61	61 1/2	61	61
Am Sugar.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Sugar.....	120 1/2	121	120 1/2	121
Am Tel.....	133	133 1/4	133	133
Am Wool.....	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Am Wool.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
Am Writ.....	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Am Zinc.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Anaconda.....	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/2
Asso Oil.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalca.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106
Atchafalca.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Coast.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
At Gulf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
At Gulf.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Bald Loco.....	84 1/2	85	83 1/2	84 1/2
Bald & Ohio.....	88	88 1/2	88	88
B & Ohio.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co.....	159 1/2	160	159 1/2	160
Barrett Co.....	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
Best Steel.....	549	549	549	549
BF Goodrich.....	73 1/2	74 1/4	73 1/2	73 1/2
Brook R T.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Brook R T.....	70	71 1/2	70	71 1/2
Brown Shp.....	100	100	100	100
Brown Shp.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Burns Bros.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Burns Bros.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Butte & Sup.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Cal Petrol.....	81 1/2	82 1/2	80	81
Chan Motor.....	105	107 1/2	105	107 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95
Ches & Ohio.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127
Ches & Ohio.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	14	14 1/2	13 1/2	14
Ches & Ohio.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	48	48	48	48
Ches & Ohio.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	140 1/2	141 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	117 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	122	123	122	123
Ches & Ohio.....	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	97	97	96 1/2	97
Ches & Ohio.....	95	95	95	95
Ches & Ohio.....	142	142	142	142
Ches & Ohio.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	42 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	119	119	119	119
Ches & Ohio.....	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	183	184	182 1/2	184
Ches & Ohio.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124	124 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	94	94	94	94
Ches & Ohio.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	75 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	50	50 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	104 1/2	105	102	103 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	96	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	130 1/2	131 1/2	130	130 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.66 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.65	1.69	1.69
May	1.67 1/2	1.69 1/2	1.68 1/2	1.68 1/2	1.68 1/2
July	1.40	1.41	1.39 1/2	1.40 1/2	1.40 1/2
Dec	.79 1/2	.81 1/2	.79 1/2	.82 1/2	.82 1/2
May	.81 1/2	.84 1/2	.81 1/2	.84 1/2	.84 1/2
July	.84	.84 1/2	.83 1/2	.84 1/2	.84 1/2
Dec	.49	.49 1/2	.48 1/2	.49 1/2	.49 1/2
May	.52 1/2	.53 1/2	.52 1/2	.53 1/2	.53 1/2
July	.53 1/2	.53 1/2	.53 1/2	.53 1/2	.53 1/2
Dec	.15 1/2	.15 1/2	.15 1/2	.15 1/2	.15 1/2
May	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14 1/2
July	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.14 1/2

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the

Boston Chamber of Commerce, re-

ceived the following from their Chi-

cago correspondent:

Wheat—Advances extended into new

high grounds. There was a very bull-

ish sentiment in many of the commis-

sion houses. Those who were disposed

to accept profits found their offerings

readily absorbed. Drought in the Ar-

gentine continues and crop news from

the northern part of that country is

very pessimistic. On the other hand

the Australian crop has received very

beneficial rains and India's outlook is

good.

Not a great deal of attention is being

given to foreign crops, however, as it

is believed that enough damage has

already occurred in America and Ar-

gentine to result in Europe requiring

all the wheat available. Leading op-

er

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STEEL BUYING BY THE ALLIES STILL URGENT

Inquiries for Third Quarter of 1917 Latest Development in Preemption of Next Year's Output—No Shortage Likely

The appearance of the Allies in this market inquiring for steel for the third quarter of 1917 is the latest development in the preemption of next year's output, says the Iron Age. Deliveries on existing contracts extend only to July 1. These latest inquiries confirm steel manufacturers in the opinion that as long as the war lasts export demand for war and other needs will take practically all the steel the United States can supply. A new factor is the Rumanian commission, which has come to New York as a buyer of munitions. Its needs are largely ordnance and its buying may not run heavily into tonnage. For France the latest inquiry is for 19,000 tons of 1/2-in. Bessemer steel bars.

Shell makers who have contracts with the United States government are also sounding the market. Three such inquiries are for 3750, 6000 and 3500 tons. All told, the government munitions program represents 300,000 tons.

With all the buying for 1917 of which market reports have said so much, there is no condition of steel famine, present or prospective; nor is there the excited buying which was seen late in 1915 and early this year. Mills have taken the measure of the home demand and are supplying it without making inordinate advances in price.

With so many steel producers, especially those of smaller outputs, avoiding long delivery contracts, there are times when some mill needs to round out a schedule and then the seller seeks the buyer. In this way variations in price are made, for example, have come about, early delivery business in some cases going at \$5.00, Pittsburgh, or at \$3.25 for universal plates, whereas 4c is usual for wide sheared plates of specification material.

Chicago mills have just sold 60,000 tons of rails, of which 24,000 tons are for the Pacific & Great Eastern of British Columbia and 20,000 tons for the Missouri Pacific. Recent buying for 1918 includes 57,000 tons for the Frisco, placed with the Alabama mill. Fabricators have an average of about four months' work on their books, but labor is so scarce and so inefficient that some of this will carry over into the second quarter of next year. Railroad more than architectural work is counted on in this trade. The Bridge Builders and Structural Society's figures show only 62.5 per cent of the shop capacity contracted for in September letters.

The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company named \$5.75 as its base price on 1917 tin-plate contracts, and has sold freely at that figure. As high as \$4.50 has been paid for tin plate for the first half of next year. Greater activity has made advances ranging from \$3 to \$5.

That wire prices would go higher has been an almost outworn prediction; but this week has brought it to pass. On Oct. 13 wire nails went to \$2.70, annealed fence wire to \$2.65 and galvanized barbed wire to \$3.55—all up \$2 a ton. The discount on woven wire fencing was shortened one point to 59.

For a proposed oil line from Oklahoma to St. Louis 400 to 500 miles of 6 to 8-inch pipe will be required, and other large oil interests are figuring. Additional capacity in wrought pipe has had no effect on prices. So much steel can be made in semi-finished form that the less than full operation of some finishing mills makes no impression.

Cast iron pipe works are not crowded. Detroit has let 30,000 tons to a local foundry. Important outside works whose low bids on other occasions were not regarded refrained from bidding.

The foundry pig-iron market, particularly in the South, has responded sharply to recent heavy sales. On southern No. 2 \$15.50, Birmingham, is now firmly established for next year's iron and sales have been made at \$16, representing a \$1 advance for most sellers.

In central western markets the advances on northern foundry iron have ranged from 50c to \$1. The Chicago market is still out of line, prices of foundry and malleable irons being held in check by competitive conditions.

It is plain that export demand for steel-making irons is far from satisfied. The sale of 100,000 tons of Southern basic to Great Britain could readily be duplicated.

Merchant furnaces are showing a confidence in higher prices that has not been known in that field in many months. Foundry operations are still much hampered, however, by labor shortage and short performance of labor.

Bessemer iron has sold at \$24 at Valley furnace, compared with \$23 last week, though some of the \$24 iron has been higher than standard silicon. A sale has been made on that basis to an eastern steel company.

ALBERTA CROP YIELDS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Province of Alberta has issued a statement as to probable yield of 1916 crops as follows: Total wheat 41,500,000 bushels, oats 72,000,000; barley, 9,000,000; flax, 125,000, and rye, 25,000; average yield per acre wheat 25 bushels, oats 45, barley 30, flax 13, rye 25.

UPWARD PRICE TREND DISPLAYED IN BOND LIST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There has been an advance in bond prices of 1 1/2 points in the month and a half since end of August. The greatest gain has been in railroad bonds, but the advances have been distributed throughout the list. This advance followed a decline of approximately a point in three months preceding September.

The recent advance has been coincident with cessation of selling of bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the British treasury. Those that have arrived from England the last few weeks have not been offered in the market and the inference is that they will serve as security for the new British loan. This has been a large contributing factor in the advance in bond prices to the highest level touched since the war broke.

Below is a comparison of averages for the different groups at present level, the low for Aug. 31, the high for May 26, the low for Sept. 15, 1915, and extent of advance since then:

	Pres-Aug 31	May 26	Sept 15	1915 Adv.
High gr. ris.	94.15	92.58	93.46	88.76
Low gr. ris.	90.93	88.01	90.53	83.31
Public util.	95.21	95.02	95.87	90.83
Industrial	98.75	98.05	98.80	95.06
Combined av.	95.03	93.66	94.61	89.64

CAPITAL STOCK ISSUE OF NEW YORK CENTRAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Central directors met today and authorized the issue of 250,000 shares of capital stock of the company, making an issue of an amount of approximately \$25,000,000 to be issued to stockholders at par to the extent of 10 per cent of their holdings at the time said stock is offered to them for subscription. The resolution will be submitted to the various commissions having jurisdiction. The proceeds will be used for corporate purposes and the issues will not be offered until the early part of next year.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS PRODUCTION

The gas output of the Massachusetts Gas Companies continues to establish new high records. Tuesday's output of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company showing a 28.3 per cent increase over corresponding day a year ago.

The gas output of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company has increased each month since February from 1 to 13.3 per cent, the largest percentage of increase being for September.

FINANCIAL NOTES

American Gas Company will redeem its \$100,000,000 three-year 6 per cent secured gold notes on Nov. 1 at 100 1/2 and interest.

Size of railroad tickets will be reduced to make a saving in price of heavy paper used, according to resolution adopted by American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers. Railroad time tables are to be shortened wherever possible.

Bond and note issues of the leading railway and industrial corporations maturing in November, according to New York Journal of Commerce, aggregate \$16,595,762, compared with \$22,990,857 in October and \$21,820,500 in November, 1915.

New Argentine government has decided to issue a consolidation loan to refund indebtedness contracted by previous government. Negotiations are under way with several Buenos Aires banks and with Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Daniel Willard, president of Baltimore & Ohio, says: "I see nothing that would cause an immediate diminution in present business activity. There is a shortage of cars on our lines. Labor is scarce, materials have advanced in price and the higher cost is interfering more or less with our work."

According to returns to Canadian government finance department, out of a total of 20,000 firms, approximately 2500 will be obliged to pay tax on excess profits over 7 1/2 per cent and 10 per cent dividends on capitalization. Indications are for estimated yield of \$25,000,000 for the three years' operation of the tax. First installment is due Nov. 1, and may exceed \$7,000,000.

H. L. Gwilt & Co., New York, says: "The local raw silk market is firmer in accordance with a renewed upward tendency of the Yokohama market and there is a good demand for ready silk as well as futures, in which all sorts participate. Stocks in importers' hands are light and poorly assorted and spot silk readily commands a premium, particularly in tram stocks which are scarce."

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—Bank of England's weekly report compares:

	This week	Last week
Circulation	£36,667,000	£36,854,000
Public deposits	£5,589,000	£5,137,000
Private deposits	£108,495,000	£109,360,000
Government sec.	£2,137,000	£2,185,000
Other securities	£101,359,000	£102,773,000
Reserve	£38,237,000	£37,392,000
Proper res. to lab.	23.30%	22.66%
Bullion	£4,485,000	£5,696,000
Bank rate	5%	5%

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$40,789,185	\$33,172,578
Balance	5,953,279	2,361,290

The local United States sub-treasury has a credit balance at the Boston clearing house today of \$82,924.

PROLONGED RISE OF THE SWIFT & CO. STOCK

Price Advances More Than 36 Points Prior to Announcement of Big Dividend

The sustained rise in Swift stock on the Boston and Chicago markets during the weeks preceding the announcement of a 33 1/3 per cent cash dividend and rights to subscribe to new stock intimates that there were at least a few possessors of "inside information."

Swift advanced more than 36 points in the 12 weeks ending Oct. 6, the day the extra was announced. In Chicago more than 53,000 shares changed hands during this period, and in Boston more than 15,000. This unbroken rise and steadily growing volume of sales started rumors, but officials were not communicative. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the nearly 70,000 shares of Swift which changed hands in both markets during this period represented accumulation by those who were not in ignorance concerning the company's financial plans.

Below are shown the weekly sales and price range in Boston and the sales in Chicago during the period in which this 36-point rise took place:

Week ended:	Sales	High	Low	Shares
Oct. 6	4,947	170 1/2	163	14,983
Sept. 29	1,213	153 1/2	150 1/2	5,357
Sept. 22	1,028	153	150	6,496
Sept. 15	2,777	152 1/2	147 1/2	6,546
Sept. 8	802	150	146	5,578
Sept. 1	1,032	147	141	3,913
Aug. 25	720	149	144	2,548
Aug. 18	1,441	144 1/2	139 1/2	4,072
Aug. 11	254	142	138	1,000
Aug. 4	342	143	139	789
July 28	673	143	134 1/2	2,462
July 21	285	135	133 1/2	405

INCREASES IN PRICES OF DYES

The big textile mills have accepted National Aniline Company's recently announced price list of 1917 dyes.

This price list shows an advance in dyes which on the average amounts to an increase of 50 per cent over prices previously prevailing. Compared with ante-bellum prices, the advance averages 100 per cent to 150 per cent. In many cases textile mills have been glad to make five-year contracts carrying the right of cancellation on July 1 of each year on 30 days' notice by either party.

One mill authority explains the willingness of mill managers to make contracts at this sharp price advance as due not only to eagerness to get goods but to their recognition of the fact that National Aniline is compelled to pay vastly higher prices for its own raw materials. It is argued that the relative advance in dyes is no greater than in starch, for example, now costing 8 cents a pound compared with 3 1/2 cents prior to the war, nor in coal, now costing \$7.25 per ton, compared with a normal of \$3.50. Throughout the entire list of materials which cotton and woolen mills are compelled to buy to obtain their finished product are increases felt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WESTERN MARYLAND

Western Maryland Railway Company has issued its report for the year ended June 30, 1915. The income account compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Oper. revenue	\$10,330,359	\$8,683,459
Oper. exp.	7,039,608	6,257,412
Net oper. rev.	3,290,751	2,426,047
Misc. oper. rev.	75	75
Total oper. rev.	3,290,826	2,426,122
Taxes	348,740	306,000
Uncoll. revenue	421	850
Oper. inc.	\$3,541,670	2,116,258
Other inc.	121,832	268,800
Total inc.	\$3,663,502	2,385,058
Charges	3,314,870	2,325,029
Surplus	538,632	\$907,905

REPUBLIC STEEL'S DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of the Republic Iron & Steel Company met next month to act on preferred dividend. It is believed remaining 4 per cent in back dividends on preferred will be paid off. An evidence of large addition to assets and earnings is found in the fact that the first mortgage 5 per cent bonds are now selling at 100.

CRUCIBLE STEEL SPECIAL DIVIDEND

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Directors of the Crucible Steel Company of America after a special meeting which lasted more than two hours Wednesday, announced a special dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 19 on account of the deferred dividends due on the preferred stock. Action on the regular quarterly dividend will be taken next month.

CANADIAN GRAIN TRANSPORT

TORONTO, Ont.—During the 12 months ended Aug. 31 the Canadian Northern railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky mountains 109,132 cars of grain produced along its rails, and inspected by the government at Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in the West, says the Globe. This is an increase of 69,523 cars over the total of the last previous year, and represents a gain of 178 per cent.

PULLMAN CO. OPERATIONS LAST YEAR

More Than Ten Per Cent Earned on Stock Notwithstanding Drop in Manufacturing Profits—Expenses Larger

The Pullman Company earned last year 10.3 per cent on its \$120,000,000 stock, and share earnings have not varied much more than 1 per cent during the past half dozen years. The very pronounced drop of \$1,440,000 in earnings from manufacturing, rentals, interest, etc., to \$929,213 was the feature of the year's operations. Although no reference to this reduction appears in the brief annual statement, it was obviously due to the operating disadvantages under which the car manufacturing department labored.

Pullman in its transportation department was operating at the end of the year 7300 cars, the highest number in its history. It is worthy of note that as the number of cars operated has increased, the earnings per car have declined, due to reductions in prices of berths and increased expenses. For example, the earnings from cars in 1915 exceeded \$7000 per car, but in 1916 were \$5423. Last year the average picked up to \$5597. It is furthermore noticeable that the revenue derived from manufacturing tends to become smaller in proportion to total net earnings. Both of these tendencies are indicated in the following table:

	Car	Av. earn. from mfg.	% to tot. earnings
1916	7,300	\$5,423	2.1
1915	39,143,610	5,423	2.36
1914	41,068,830	5,754	3.65
1913	40,196,635	5,987	2.64
1912	37,630,485	6,292	2.58
1911	36,289,257	6,390	2.65
1910	35,365,321	7,002	3.15

Pullman stock is selling at around \$170 a share, while earning less than 6 per cent on the selling price.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN LOAN IN SIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negotiations for another Russian loan in this market are under way. The amount is said to be from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. It will be a straight loan, possibly from two to three years. Whether secured by collateral has not yet been determined.

Russia has already one loan outstanding in the United States for \$50,000,000, embracing the reciprocal arrangement of an extension of 150,000,000 roubles in Petrograd to credit of American bankers. When this loan was brought out there was understood to have been an option for another similar loan of \$50,000,000. Since then negotiations have been going on between New York and Petrograd, with result that a much larger credit may be obtained to meet Russia's requirements.

MORE ST. PAUL ELECTRIFICATION

DEER LODGE, Mont.—Although officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad hesitate to name the exact day the electric traffic will be put in operation between Deer Lodge, Mont., and Alberton, Mont., it is said on good authority that the first passenger train will run out of this city west for Alberton on Nov. 1.

Word was received here this week to the effect that four of the big electric locomotives are already on their way to Deer Lodge and probably will arrive the first of the week, and four more are ready for shipment from Schenectady, N. Y. The electrification of the unit between Deer Lodge and Alberton makes a total of more than 400 miles of the St. Paul road to be operated by electricity trains.

DIVIDENDS

Cambria Steel Company declared quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. The directors of the Conlagas Mines, Ltd., have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Nov. 1. The Quaker Oil & Gas Company, which is the producing end of the Pure Oil Company, is paying a dividend of 700 per cent.

Reading Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the first preferred stock, payable Dec. 14 to stock of record Nov. 23.

National Lead Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 24. The Pennsylvania Seaboard Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 25. The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Ltd., declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Oct. 31.

Cities Service Company declared regular monthly dividends of 1/4 of 1 per cent on common stock and 1/2 of 1 per cent on preferred stock, also an extra dividend of 4 per cent in common stock on its common stock, all payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

OIL TANK SHIPS FIGURE LARGELY IN NEW CRAFT

September Orders Include No Passenger Boats—Half of Work for Norwegian Buyers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bureau of navigation report on shipbuilding for September shows a fair representation of ships under construction and ordered are oil tanks; that there are no passenger boats; that the biggest ship is an oil tank of 8750 tons; that about half the new construction is for Norwegian buyers.

Steel merchant vessels building or under contract in American yards Oct. 1 totaled 417, of 1,454,270 gross tons, compared with 385 of 1,067,856 tons July 1, 1916.

Lloyd's figures on British building for June 30, 1916, showed 440 vessels of 1,540,218 gross tons under construction. The number completed by British yards in quarter ended June 30 was 84 vessels of 193,256 tons; number launched was 91 vessels of 157,594 tons. The following classification of ships under construction in United Kingdom brings into contrast the fact that the largest vessel ordered through American yards was only 8759 tons:

Tons	No.	Tons	No.
100 to 500	148	5000 to 10,000	21
500 to 1,000	25	10,000 to 12,000	6
1,000 to 2,000	33	12,000 to 15,000	5
2,000 to 3,000	35	15,000 to 20,000	7
3,000 to 4,000	33	20,000 to 25,000	2
4,000 to 5,000	51	25,000 to 30,000	1
5,000 to 6,000	32	30,000 to 40,000	2
6,000 to 8,000	39	Total	440

New orders received by American yards during September were for 47 vessels aggregating 208,686 tons, about one-half for Norwegian account. Subsidiaries of Bethlehem Steel Corporation had the following to report:

	Com- plete	Com- plete	Tons
Bethlehem Steel	7	44,066	5
Sparrows Point	11	74,444	13,356
Fore River Ship- building Co.	11	74,444	13,356
Harlan & Hollings- worth	11	46,284	17,675
Union Iron Works	21	131,228	47,480
Total	50	296,022	106,658

These orders will carry Bethlehem companies well into the 1918 year. William Cramp & Sons will complete orders for 10 vessels of 64,200 tons before June 30, 1917. New York Shipbuilding Company has 18 ships of 79,835 tons for delivery in June 1, 17, and 24 of 53,969 tons by June, 1918.

American Bridge Company has the largest number of ships on order, 102 of 52,100 for delivery by June, 1917. Union Iron Works has the greatest amount of tonnage, 176,028 tons, after which is New York Shipbuilding Company, with 133,804, and American Shipbuilding Company, with 103,400.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—J. Seligman of Bernheimer Bros.
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co., Tour.
Buffalo—E. Barnes of G. F. Thing Co., Lenox.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Thorn.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—Bullock & Co.
Memphis—E. Carruthers of Carruthers, Jones & Co., U. S.
Memphis—J. H. Lea of J. H. Lea Shoe Co., U. S.
Minneapolis—M. A. Weiss, Essex.
Minneapolis—M. McManis of the Savage Factories, Essex.
Montgomery, Ala.—Charles I. Levy of Levy, Wolf & Co., Tour.
New York—E. Cohen of S. Levy & Co., U. S.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Lros., Tour.
New York—Henry Lilly of Henry Lilly Co., 69 Lincoln st.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores, 113 Lincoln st.
Norfolk—J. Hoffheimer of Hoffheimer Bros. & Co., Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—A. Davidson, U. S.
Philadelphia—Edward Wright, U. S.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattered of G. H. West Shoe Store, Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—Geo. De Cou and Edwin Wright of DeCou Bros., U. S.
Philadelphia—H. C. Smith, U. S.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros., Essex.
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins, 173 Lincoln st.
Pittsburgh—Harry Lang of H. & J. Lang, U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros., U. S.
Porto Rico—Gabriel Reno, U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Fortela, U. S.
Richmond Va.—J. H. Patterson, Jr., of Stephen Putney Shoe Co., Tour.
Rochester—C. P. Meyer of L. P. Toys, Lenox.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht, U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of George & Marvin Shoe Co., Essex.
San Jose—C. F. A. Vagts, U. S.
St. Joseph—C. A. Battreall of Battreall Shoe Co., Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—F. Levy, U. S.
St. Louis—

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ILLINOIS WILL HAVE HARD GAME WITH OHIO STATE

This Contest Will Be the Most Important of the Western Conference Football Contests Scheduled for Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—These early weeks in the Western Conference football season often are quite as interesting as the succeeding championship weeks because of the surprises they bring forth. Teams of heretofore strength meet unexpected defeats, rally and entirely reverse themselves within seven days; eleven from which little is anticipated begin to show signs of unlooked-for power, and in general there is a hopefulness, generated by victories over minor eleven, that dispels early season glooms and lends itself to thoughts of a "great year." Then again, this fall has brought in four new coaches and the changed aspects of familiar eleven, in their handling of the ball, add new variety to the spectacle. From now on the wedding-out sets in, but up to today, throughout the circle of the conference, excepting Indiana, the one defeated college, the prospect is rosy.

Even so it can fairly be at Illinois, despite the Colgate trouncing of last Saturday. Under the dextrous direction of the football coach, defeat often is made the fulcrum of triumph. Chicago's reversal only this week gives an excellent illustration of this as could be wished. After a miserable exhibition and defeat at the hands of an unknown Minnesota college, the Maroons in a week's time found themselves united, clever, powerful; took an easy victory from Indiana; and are much farther advanced than a year ago at this stage of the season. Today the Illinois are in the same position as the Maroons a week ago, and this Saturday they have the same task that Chicago took up last Saturday, the overcoming of a strong minor eleven. Will the Illinois come back as did the Maroons?

The center of interest in the Western Conference this week shifts to Urbana and the answer of this question. Illinois has a far more difficult problem, however, than did Stagg's men: A year ago in the same game Ohio State tied Illinois 3-3. Last Saturday's score of 128-0 against Oberlin, generally a fair eleven, presages unexampled vigor at Columbus. The Ohio team is apparently much better than last season's, fresher material being the first class. Illinois' last Saturday showed that it needed rounding out, but there is the substance in the front wall that will yet be heard from. The team will be pointed up to a hard game Saturday, and the result should be one of the most interesting gridiron battles of the western season.

Remarkable improvement is noted at Wisconsin in the last game, and the score over South Dakota of 23 to 3 indicates Coach Withington is making headway in teaching his new team the Harvard style of play. Very evidently he has material. His halfbacks showed up finely, but there is still improvement to be gained at the quarterback position. Minnesota did the expected in running up a big score on South Dakota, 47 to 7. Captain Baston, all-weather end, got back into the game and proved a big asset. The Minnesota forward passes finally got working, and the game brought out the best exhibition of them the Gopher field has ever seen. Purdue proved itself stronger than anticipated in defeating Washington 28 to 7. The defeated eleven held Purdue even the first half; but Purdue showed reserve strength in the third quarter and put over three touchdowns. Against Chicago, Indiana was much faster than a year ago, looking considerably more like a football team. The promise for next season is good. Iowa had rather a hard time of it winning Grinnell 17 to 7.

The only other conference games this Saturday beside Illinois-Ohio are those between Northwestern and Chicago at Stagg field and Purdue and Iowa at Iowa City. The Purple will have to do well to beat the advancing Maroons. On its showing last week Iowa does not look over strong, and will have to do its best to hold even with its visitors. Minnesota will meet the eleven that Wisconsin beat last week, South Dakota, and of course will find easy sailing. Wisconsin schedules another practice game, against the Haskell Indians, who lost to Notre Dame 26 to 0 last week. Indiana rests.

Next week sees the first big game of the year, Chicago against Wisconsin, and an intersectional contest, Tufts at Indiana.

LETTERS GIVEN TO CORNELL MEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Thirteen baseball letters and nine crew letters have been awarded to the Cornell athletes who completed the last spring's schedules by the Cornell major sports council. One baseball athlete, Austin, received the letter for being on the squad four years, while Ludwig, Russell, Sutterby, Budd, Burpee, Clary, Eckley, Mellen, Whitney, Valentine, Sauters and O'Connell received the emblem for competing in the necessary number of varsity contests.

Though defeated at Poughkeepsie last June, all the members of the varsity crew received the letter. They were Fernow, Lytle, Cushing, Worm, Bacon, Nelms, Brewer, Stroke Collier and Cozswain Kephart.



Photographed by Toloff Studio
CAPT. J. L. DRISCOLL '18

LAST SCRIMMAGE FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Crawford Blagden Out for First Time to Assist Coaches—Score Three Touchdowns

The last hard scrimmage practice to be given the Harvard varsity first-string men this week will take place this afternoon on Soldiers field behind closed gates, and judging from the kind of work the men have been called upon to do during the past two days, it will be of a very strenuous nature.

Wednesday's practice was a hard one, and it marked the first appearance of the year of Crawford Blagden '02. Blagden was one of the star tackles on the 1901 team, and each year since his graduation has found him doing some coaching at Cambridge. The varsity team had a short but hard scrimmage, and during the time they opposed the second team they were able to score three touchdowns. The first one came about five minutes after the beginning of the scrimmage when Casey broke loose for a 45-yard run to the 5-yard line, and a moment later carried the ball over the second team's goal-line.

The varsity was given the ball in the middle of the field and advanced to the 20-yard line, where it was lost on downs, but soon afterwards Willcox, substituting for Casey, made a long run of 35 yards and Burnham scored the second touchdown on a line plunge. The final score came after the ball had been rushed from the university's 40-yard to the one-yard line, from which Burnham again crossed the goal line.

The second team had very little chance on the offensive and those few times was held, but it put up a good defensive game, Zach and Ryan '18 featuring.

The lineup of the varsity in their scrimmage follows: C. A. Coolidge, Phinney, Brewer, L. E. Wheeler, Richards, L. T. Davis, Dammun, Dean, I. G. Harris, Thorndike, C. Day, R. G. Caner, Hartley, R. T. Harte, Batchelder, Gaston, R. E. Robinson, Murray, Q. B. Hitchcock, Burnham, L. H. B. Horween, Horne, R. H. B. Casey, Willcox, L. B.

WEST POINT MEN AGAIN SHIFTED

WEST POINT, N. Y.—There were several shifts made in the West Point eleven Wednesday. The coaches used all the regulars in the signal drill at the opening of the practice except Gerhardt, who is resting. Murrill was in for Gerhardt at quarter.

Vidal, the dropkicker, with Oliphant and Place, made up the backfield during the scrimmage work, which gave the varsity team a single touchdown. McEwan gave way to Chapman at center, Parks was in for Meacham at guard, House took Ford's place at end, while Harmon, Green and Cole worked behind the line. Cole did some splendid kicking.

WILLIAMS HAS HARD DRILL
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Coach Joseph Brooks gave the Williams varsity football squad another long defensive drill Wednesday. The scrubs used a number of Brown plays, but could make but little headway against the varsity. A change has been made behind the Purple's line, as McLean will not play Saturday. Lewis has gone to quarter from half, Rochester taking his old position.

BROWN ELEVEN NOW PREPARING FOR NEXT WEEK

Expecting Easy Game With Williams, Coach Is Working Men With Rutgers' Contest in View

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown meets Williams at Williamstown Saturday, its only out-of-town game with the exception of the annual Yale and Harvard encounters. Last fall Brown found Williams pretty easy, winning by a score of 33 to 0 and while harder opposition is anticipated this year, Brown is much stronger than at a corresponding time 12 months ago and should win by a comfortable margin. Brown's first game of real importance comes a week from Saturday, when the Rutgers eleven invades New England for its initial appearance in this section of the country.

Brown's preparatory work from now on will have this particular game in view and the encounter should be of more than ordinary interest. Rutgers has a powerful eleven with a liberal assortment of out-of-the-ordinary plays, including the new multiple kick, an effective play as shown in the Washington & Lee game last Saturday when six points were scored directly by its use.

Coach Robinson is developing his Brown team slowly but surely. His system of attack employed last year for the first time with great effect against Syracuse, Harvard and Yale has been greatly improved, as shown by the manner in which the backs have torn through the opposing teams in the games thus far played. By the date of the Rutgers game the team should be in midseason form and it will be interesting to see what the rugged Rutgers line will have to offer for an offense.

One encouraging feature of the Brown season to date is the apparent power of Robinson's second-string men. In the last quarter of the Amherst game the first eleven was withdrawn en masse in favor of the substitutes, who scored more points than the regulars. The vim with which these second-string men went into the game and the manner in which they rushed the ball up and down the field speaks well for Brown's reserved strength.

Brown has a remarkable squad of backfield men this year in Pollard, Conroy, Annan, Brooks, Armstrong, Jennal, Purdy, Murphy, de Vitis and Hillhouse. Of these the only one who is at all sure of a permanent place seems to be Purdy, the big powerful quarterback. As a field general he has improved wonderfully over last year and as a ground gainer he appears to be the most reliable Brown has ever had. Coach Robinson believes that this player will eventually rank with the best the country has ever produced.

Great things are again expected of Pollard, whose remarkable speed and dodging ability enable him to make many long runs. Conroy, Annan, Brooks, Armstrong and Jennal look almost as good. De Vitis and Hillhouse are each of the proper type for fullback, weighing in the neighborhood of 190 pounds and possessing speed and power. Hillhouse, too, seems to have solved the punting question, for he has developed into a fairly consistent kicker.

SHIFTS ARE MADE TO STRENGTHEN AMHERST LINE

AMHERST, Mass.—Important changes in the Amherst varsity eleven were made Wednesday by Coach T. J. Riley, in an effort to strengthen the center of the line for Saturday's Springfield game. Hobart has been shifted to center, where he takes the place of Schmid, while Norton is filling in the vacant position at tackle. Knauth has been placed in a guard position and Woodward has appeared again in the lineup on the opposite side of the center.

Forbes has taken an end position, Plough having been shifted to the backfield, where he takes Davis' place at half. Bodenhorn is not in the game yet. Maynard, basketball star for the past two years, but a new figure in football uniform, appeared on the field. Norton, tackle, has been added to the training table as a thirteenth man. Little scrimmage was held, a long signal drill, during which many changes in the lineup were made, occupying most of the afternoon.

HARVARD NINE TO BE HONORED

The Harvard Club of Boston is to give a banquet to the members of the Harvard varsity baseball team of 1916 which won the series against Yale and Princeton last spring. The dinner will take place Thursday evening, Nov. 2. The committee in charge consists of A. L. Devens, '02; B. H. Hayes, '03; D. T. Hood, '14 and R. S. Potter, '12.

The club gave a dinner last Saturday evening to the record-breaking varsity crew at which miniature golf sweeps were presented the members of the eight. At the baseball dinner it is planned to present each member of the nine with a miniature gold baseball. Among the speakers at the banquet will be G. E. Abbot, '17, captain of next year's nine; Fred Mitchell, coach of last year's team and Barrett Wendell, Jr., former varsity captain and a member of the baseball advisory committee.

TEAM MATCHES ARE CAPTURED BY MARINE CORPS

Win All Enlisted Men Events in National Rifle Tournament on the Jacksonville Range

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Five teams entered by the United States marine corps captured all the prizes in the enlisted men's team matches of the National Rifle Association Wednesday. The match brought out 23 teams. The fourth marine team, with 557 out of a possible 600, finished first. Each team was composed of six men.

The championship company team match was won by company F, first Ohio infantry, from 21 competitors, with a score of 361 out of a possible 400. Company G, first Iowa infantry, with 354 points, finished second, and company B, Washington high school cadets, third, with 533. Each team was composed of four men.

The first Iowa infantry, with a score of 808 out of a possible 900 points, carried off the regimental team match, winning the championship trophy and cash from a field of 32 entries. The first Minnesota infantry, with 797 points, finished second, and the seventy-fourth New York infantry third, with 793.

The Civilian Rifle Club match went to the Mount City team of St. Louis, which scored 702 out of a possible 800. The first Iowa civilian team, with 695 points, finished in second place, and the A. and N. Union Rifle Club team of Washington third, with 681 points. The winning team received a banner and cash. Forty teams competed.

LONG PRACTICE IS GIVEN YALE VARSITY SQUAD

Coach Jones Makes Shifts in Team, and Three Touchdowns Are Made

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In the longest practice taken by the Yale football squad since the present playing season began, the varsity made three touchdowns, Wednesday afternoon, taking the ball at their own 5-yard line and rushing it the entire length of the field. Le Gore went across the line for two touchdowns and Neville for the other.

Head Coach T. A. D. Jones put into effect a new device for eliminating fumbling by the halfbacks. He notified them that misplays of this character would be promptly followed by dropping them to the scrub teams. Braden and Bingham were sentenced to dismissal before 15 minutes scrimmaging had occurred.

Quarterback van Nostrand committed a similar offense, but escaped with a rebuke, because no other quarterback was present to run the eleven.

Captain Black will be unable to play for nearly two weeks for shinbone replaced him at left guard and Taft has been given Sheldon's position at left tackle.

FIVE MATCHES IN TUFTS TOURNEY

MEDFORD, Mass.—The lawn tennis players at Tufts College took advantage of the fine conditions Wednesday afternoon and five matches of the annual fall tournament were played off. Capt. F. J. Lane of the varsity tennis team showed the best form of the afternoon, defeating R. C. Davies in two of the fastest sets yet played. Benjamin Leseur, who comes to Tufts from Colby with a big tennis reputation, is expected to be Captain Lane's chief opponent in the finals. The summary:

Singles—F. J. Lane '17 defeated R. C. Davies '16, 6-2, 7-5; J. T. Fris '17 defeated T. D. Messer '18, 6-0, 6-0; R. Lamont '17 defeated J. C. Goddard '18, 6-0, 5-7, 6-3; H. C. Ashton '20 defeated O. S. Nickerson '20, 6-2, 7-5.

Doubles—B. Leseur and M. Tyler defeated B. Kraus and J. Fris, 6-2, 6-3.

VIRGINIA IS READY FOR GEORGIA TEAM

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Before several hundred undergraduates, the University of Virginia's football eleven held its final scrimmage Wednesday before the Georgia game. Marked improvement was noted, especially in the backfield. The return to the squad of Allan Thurman, last year's star punter, and Barker, all southern tackle for the season, has given new energy to the team. Time and again Thurman punted the ball for 75 yards.

PENN SQUAD HAS LAST HARD WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania varsity football squad met the scrubs in a hard scrimmage held on Franklin field Wednesday afternoon, the last hard workout before the game with Pennsylvania State College Saturday. The scrubs used the Penn State plays, and against the defense employed by the varsity eleven the Red and Blue made consistent gains.

WILL TRAIN AT PASADENA
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago National League Baseball Club has practically decided to establish its 1917 spring training camp at Pasadena, Cal. President C. H. Weeghman announced Wednesday.

MANY ENTRIES EXPECTED FOR SQUASH TENNIS

National Championship Tournament Will Start in New York City, Feb. 3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A large and high-class entry list is expected to be received by the executive committee of the National Squash Tennis Association for its national championship tournament which will start in this city Feb. 3. Other dates have also been announced, but the arranging of the schedule for the metropolitan classes A and B team championship play was left in the hands of F. S. Keeler and M. L. Cornell, both of the Columbia Club.

The sport will begin Nov. 24 with the fall scratch play at the Princeton club, to be followed by the national handicap tourney at the Harvard club Dec. 9. On Jan. 13 the national class B championship gets under way at the Columbia Club.

Seven men will be eligible on a team in the class A tourney, with the Yale club entered for the first time. Other contestants will be Columbia, Harvard, Heights Casino and the combined Princeton squash clubs. In the B tournament five men will form a team, with Yale, Princeton, Columbia and the Crescent Athletic Club being the entrants, the latter making its first effort. Harvard, winner of the title last year, without a defeat, will not defend its honors. The series will be a round robin one.

A stringent rule adopted will compel all clubs to see that their courts are finished in a standard varnish of a certain thickness. The ball to be used this year will be two and seven eighths inches in diameter and capable of withstanding an air pressure of 45 pounds.

TIFFANY WINS IN UNIVERSITY CLUB TOURNEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Over 100 members of the University Club Golf Association took part in the annual fall tournament on the links of the Nassau Country Club and Piping Rock Club courses Wednesday. One section of the play used one of the courses in the morning and then in the afternoon swapped with the section which had used the other course.

C. L. Tiffany of Yale won the 36-hole low gross prize with a card of 90 in the morning at Piping Rock and with a round of 78 at the more difficult Nassau course in the afternoon, giving him a total card of 168. His handicap of 12 for the 36-hole tourney also entitled him to the low net prize, but as each golfer was limited to one award Tiffany was automatically ruled out of the net prize contest by winning the gross.

J. D. Voorees of Princeton, with a card of 205-44, 161, and R. M. Fowler of Columbia, with 191-30, 161, tied for first and second low net prizes. H. H. Bottoms of Yale was in undisputed possession of third net prize with a card of 178-16, 162.

G. T. Brokaw of Princeton, who was rewarded for winning the spring tournament by being placed at scratch, won the best afternoon gross prize with an 87 at Piping Rock. The best Piping Rock afternoon net score was turned in by Dr. Imlay Benet, the president of the Mahopac Golf Club, whose 91 gross, with a 10 handicap, gave him an 81. The Nassau afternoon net contest was a triple tie between Seney Plummer, Harvard, 89-8, 85; P. A. Burlingame, Harvard, 103-20, 83, and R. M. Tarleton, Johns Hopkins, 91-8, 83.

MORE CHANGES AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Football at Annapolis continues to have the appearance of fourth class men at work. Wednesday afternoon, when the coaches continued their tactics of forward passing drill, still another new man who only entered the institution in June received a chance on the varsity. This was McClure. He was put in at center, where he got his first try-out on Saturday as a substitute for Goodstein, the regular.

His work against Captain Peck, the Pittsburgh all-American center of last year, earned him the first call and it now looks as if he would start in the game on Saturday.

SIDELINES

It will be a battle of giants when Syracuse and Pittsburgh meet Saturday. Both universities are represented by heavy teams.

There will probably be a lot of the Yale varsity football coaches and players at Cambridge Saturday to see the Crimson play, as it will be an open date for the Elits following their game tomorrow.

Coach Warner has James Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian, helping coach at the University of Pittsburgh. If Thorpe can teach football half as well as he was able to play it he will wonder at Pitt.

Crawford Blagden has joined the coaching forces at Harvard and a big improvement may now be expected in the work of the Crimson tackles. Blagden was one of the best ever turned out at Cambridge.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Los Angeles 4, Portland 3.
Salt Lake 11, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 1, Vernon 0.

PRINCETON MEN WORK HARD WITH THE SECOND TEAM

Varsity Attack Somewhat Disappointing in Long Scrimmaging Practice—Shifts in the Line

PRINCETON, N. J.—Head Coach J. H. Rush gave his Princeton varsity a long football drill on offensive play Wednesday afternoon in an effort to improve the scoring power of the team. For nearly an hour the first-string men sent their attacks at the scrubs, who, strengthened by the addition of a number of varsity substitutes, put up a hard resistance and made it very difficult for the varsity to register any scores. Coach Rush generally placed the ball on the 20 or 30-yard line, and then told the varsity to carry it over in the last possible number of downs.

The attack of the varsity was on the whole rather discouraging. At times brilliant flashes were visible, but Coach Rush was evidently disappointed. That the defensive play of the team is well up to standard was played in the game against Tufts, and it is probable that during the next few days there will be a great deal of time expended in drilling the varsity on offensive play.

Tibbott was a member of the backfield, and he put over three pretty dry kicks from scrimmage when his teammates were not able to carry the ball over the scrub's goal line. Moore and Haas were able to report. Keene Fitzpatrick, the trainer, was not willing that they should go into the scrimmage, however, and they confined their activities to a brief signal drill. Moore will probably not be able to take part in the Lafayette game this week, but he should have rounded into shape by the time of the Dartmouth contest.

A change in the end positions on the varsity would not cause much surprise here, as Funk is playing the kind of game that will hardly keep him off the first team. He weighs about 180 pounds and with it he is fast.

PLAY THE SECOND BLOCK OF MATCH THIS EVENING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second block of 150 points in the pocket billiard championship of the United States between Ralph Greenleaf, the challenger from Monmouth, Ill., and Frank Taberski of Schenectady, takes place this evening. The first block resulted in a victory for the challenger who scored 150 points to 88 for the defender.

Confident and skillful, the challenger easily outplayed the defender by clean-cut playing. Greenleaf was a rapid calculator and certain of his judgment, while Taberski was vacillating and at times woefully weak in execution.

All through the match the challenger was surcharged with a remarkable degree of billiard finesse. He was almost perfect in position play, and when it came to safety endeavor he showed up strongly. It became evident shortly after the start of the match that Greenleaf was in fine form and that Taberski would be hard pressed to obtain the advantage in the opening session of the three nights' play.

The defender was truly brilliant at times, but there was not the steadiness which was necessary against a player such as Greenleaf. Stroke for stroke every advantage lay with the challenger. The scores:

Greenleaf—8 10 13 14 10 1 5 0 1 14 10 14 4 5 13 10 6. Total, 150. Scratches, 12.
Taberski—6 4 1 0 4 14 9 13 13 0 4 0 4 0 10 9 14 3. Total, 88. Scratches, 12.

PICKUPS

The St. Louis Nationals have signed Scouts Connery and Herr for next season.

Reports from New York state that President J. K. Tener of the National baseball league is to investigate the charges made by Manager J. J. McGraw of the Giants that some of his team did not obey his orders in the Brooklyn series.

Business Manager Haggood of the Boston Nationals announced this morning that all but 50 of the applications for tickets to the world's series had now been returned and that he expected they would all be out by the end of the week.

The Harvard Club of Boston is going to see that the Harvard varsity baseball team is suitably rewarded for its winning the series against Princeton and Yale last spring. The victors will be given the customary miniature gold football at a dinner next month. The giving of gold mementoes has become pretty nearly an annual affair at Harvard.

FRESHMAN TRIALS HELD

Preliminary trials for the freshman relay team which is to run in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology annual field day were held Wednesday afternoon, and, judging from the results, the freshman team should defeat the sophomores. The football and tug-of-war teams appear to be well matched.

QUINET LEADS AT WATERVILLE

WATERVILLE, Me.—Francis Quinet of Boston and metropolitan golfers competed here Wednesday, when the Waterville Country Club opened its new home and course. Quinet led the field with a low score of 79, going out in 41 and in 38 over the nine-hole course.

TENNIS STARS TO ENTER FAR EAST PLAY THIS YEAR

G. M. Church and H. A. Throckmorton Will Represent United States Abroad

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the United States will be represented by a couple of star lawn tennis players in the far east this winter was assured today following the announcement that G. M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., former intercollegiate singles and doubles champion of the United States, and H. A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, N. J., former interscholastic champion of the United States, will leave here next month for the Orient, where they will take part in tournaments at Manila, Honolulu and Tokio.

Church and Throckmorton will leave this city on Nov. 23, and Nov. 30 will sail from Vancouver for Manila on board the Empress of Russia. Their competitions will follow in quick succession, for the tournament in Manila for the championship of the Orient usually begins at Christmas time, and the event in Tokio is scheduled for Jan. 1.

The plan to have a United States tennis team visit the Orient was set afoot by Ichiji Kumagae and Hachiro Mikami when they were in this country last summer. They were particularly anxious to have Church make the journey. It will be remembered that it was Church who eliminated Kumagae from the national tourney at 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. Kumagae will play against the Americans in all the oriental tournaments.

HARDEST DRILL OF SEASON FOR DARTMOUTH MEN

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth scrimmage between the varsity and the scrubs Wednesday was by far the hardest of the year, in which the scrubs forced the varsity to the limit. Thielcher, veteran halfback, was out of the game. Duhamel's condition bars him from entering the Georgetown game Saturday. Holbrook, who was substituted for Duhamel at fullback, is out. He was forced to retire from the scrimmage and Lehman took his place.

An encouraging point was the varsity showing; it was a good eleven, despite the fact that so many veterans were out of the lineup. By working a couple of new plays that the second team was unable to solve, the first-string men succeeded in crossing the scrub goal line twice. The scrubs, on the other hand, managed to push the ball within 10 yards of the varsity goal line, but lost it on a fumble within close touch to a score.

VETERANS PLAY AT WOLLASTON

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—With a field of 60 veteran golfers taking part, the annual golf tournament by George Wright was held Wednesday over the course of the Wollaston Golf Club. As usual this tournament drew veteran players from all over the state, and was a great success. George Wright, C. C. Bell and Samuel MacDonald, three pioneers of the game in this state, were in the play Wednesday.

Mason Alden, who frequently plays the Wollaston course, took the first net prize with a card of 90-18-72, while T. W. Stanley took the second net prize with 100-27-73. The gross prize was won by W. H. Thayer with a card of 55.

WOMEN PLAY AT BRAE BURN CLUB

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Ten teams competed in the four-ball best-ball golf tourney for women Wednesday at the Brae Burn C. C. and the prize offered was won by Miss K. F. Duncan and Miss N. M. Brigham, with a card of 90. The summary:

Miss K. F. Duncan and Miss N. M. Brigham, 90; Miss C. L. Duncan and Mrs. T. B. Munroe, 91; Mrs. W. L. Crocker and Miss E. P. Levi, 91; Miss M. Smith and Miss D. W. Crosby, 93; Mrs. S. E. Bentley and Mrs. W. H. Sweet, 95; Mrs. G. W. Roope and Mrs. I. F. Marshall, 96; Miss G. Smith and Mrs. C. B. Shirley, 97; Mrs. R. W. Newell and Mrs. E. C. Philbrick, 98.

THORPE VISITS PITTSBURGH CAMP

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The University of Pittsburgh football squad were surprised Wednesday by the appearance of Coach G. S. Warner's former pupil James Thorpe, the famous Indian athlete, who had just finished the baseball season with the Milwaukee club of the American association. He is also one of the greatest football stars ever produced, and while he announced that he was paying a friendly visit to his old coach he put on a uniform and went out to the secret practice of the varsity and paid particular attention to the punters.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

To School by Way of the Air

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION—The Yale undergraduates who made the trip by air from Glen Cove to New Haven in order to report present at college chapel and then returned home for Sunday dinner, have discovered the speediest means for going from Long Island to Connecticut. By rail the trip is a roundabout one, and even by automobile and the ferry route across the sound much more time would be consumed than by the hydroaeroplanes they used.

Road Camps for Convicts

KANSAS CITY TIMES—Convicts are pretty much what prison systems make them. In Colorado, Elmer A. Mills, who investigated the prison road camps, found the convicts living and working under the honor system, without guards and striving by strict observance of the rules to retain the privilege of working outside the prison walls. In Missouri, where the prisoners are confined and subjected to the most rigorous discipline, prison conditions are notoriously bad and the convicts are in an almost continual state of mutiny. Wherever prison systems have been under investigation expert testimony has coincided with the humanitarian views of men like Mr. Mills in pronouncing the outdoor camp plan a big help in handling of state prisoners.

The Blue Sky Law

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—Passage of the blue-sky law by a Democratic Legislature was attended by much discussion and considerable trepidation. Those who discussed it most were those who wanted to make it an operative act. Those who feared it least were honest concerns subjected to its provisions—and those who feared it most were concerns that depended upon tricky, doubtful business finesse and the like, to garner in the hard-earned shekels of Nebraska people. The measure has worked well. No one can tell exactly how many concerns of no merit have been kept out of the state because of its provisions, but some business men, in touch with the field, say the law has kept several hundreds of thousands of Nebraska dollars at home.

Content to Rent

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—When men come to be renters in habit, that is, when they grow willing to depend on some other hand to provide and maintain their home for them, society loses much of that individual independence; that personal initiative, that self-reliance which differentiates a great people from a mere human mass. For two hundred years America has led the world in individual initiative. The fathers pulled out of the European huddle for the sake of standing alone. Contentment with huddle, willingness to live in some other man's warmed loft rather than in one's own fought-for and paid-for cottage marks a retrogression. However we may excuse ourselves for inclination toward the easy comfort of the rented quarters, and for shrinking from the harder demands of the owned home, and however respectable the renting habit may have become, it must still be admitted that our inclination is a symptom of a phase of social degeneracy, a drift toward the huddle, the beginning of an abandonment of that vitalizing independence of which the owned, detached home is preeminently the symbol and support.

The Straw Ballot

DETROIT FREE PRESS—The straw ballot appears to be the last surviving vestige of old-fashioned political campaigns in this country. The torchlight procession went out of style quite a while ago. Cart-tail oratory was supplanted by more dignified methods of addressing crowds, and even these substitutes are disappearing in the presidential contest except for the strenuous efforts put forward by the candidates themselves. You can take the utmost pains to eliminate both conscious and unconscious deception from the straw ballot. You can plan the most thorough kind of a representative test of a given community for its use. You can make as absolutely sure of complete fairness in distributing and counting the ballots as is possible for human nature. And when you have apparently eradicated all possible influence of fraud and error from it, the peaky thing which you tricks until it makes you hold your head while you watch what it is doing.

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purchased. And we have these
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The "SAVE-A-DOLLAR"
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\$2.50
and
\$2.85

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HARTFORD, CONN.
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The charm of the genuine, the lure of the new, marks every aisle corner and
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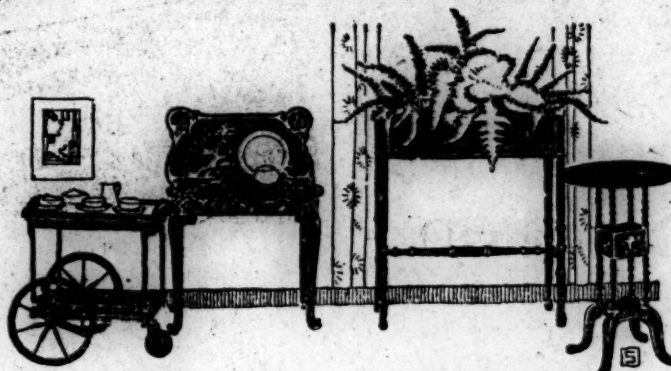
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Stairway With the Three Steps

The following day the wild geese intended to travel northward through Alibo district to Smaland. They sent Ikel and Kaksi to spy out the land. "We may as well remain where we are," said the wild geese. "We cannot travel over a country where there is neither water nor food." "If we remain where we are, we may have to wait here until the next moon," said Akka. "It is better to go eastward through Blekinge, and see if we can't get to Smaland by way of More, which lies near the coast, and has an early spring."

Thus the boy (he of the "Wonderful Adventures of Nils," by Selma Lagerlof, who was traveling through the air on the backs of the wild geese) came to ride over Blekinge the next day. Now that it was light again, he was in a merry mood once more, and could not comprehend what had come over him the night before. He certainly didn't want to give up the journey and the outdoor life now.

There lay a thick fog over Blekinge. The boy couldn't see how it looked out there. "I wonder if it is a good, or a poor country that I'm riding over," thought he, and tried to search his memory for the things which he had heard about the country at school. But at the same time he knew well enough that this was useless, as he had never been in the habit of studying his lessons.

At once the boy saw the whole school before him. The children sat by the little desks and raised their hands; the teacher sat in the lectern and looked displeased; and he himself stood before the map and should answer some question about Blekinge, but he hadn't a word to say. The schoolmaster's face grew darker and darker for every second that passed, and the boy thought the teacher was more particular that they should know their geography than anything else. Now he came down from the lectern, took the pointer from the boy, and sent him back to his seat. "This won't end well," the boy thought then. But the schoolmaster had gone over to a window, and had stood there for a moment and looked out, and then he had whistled to himself once. Then he had gone up into the lectern and said that he would tell them something about Blekinge. And that which he then talked about had been so amusing that the boy had listened. When he only stopped and thought for a moment, he remembered every word.

"Smaland is a tall house with spruce trees on the roof," said the teacher, "and leading up to it is a broad stairway with three big steps; and this stairway is called Blekinge. It is a stairway that is well constructed. It stretches 42 miles along the frontage of Smaland house, and anyone who wishes to go all the way down to the East sea, by way of the stairs, has 24 miles to wander."

A good long time must have elapsed since the stairway was built. Both days and years have gone by since the steps were hewn from gray stones and laid down—evenly and smoothly—for a convenient track between Smaland and the East sea.

"Since the stairway is so old, one can, of course, understand that it doesn't look just the same now as it did when it was new. I don't know how much they have mended and mended about such matters at that time, but big as it was, no broom could have kept it clean. After a couple of years, moss and lichen began to grow on it. In the autumn dry leaves and dry grass blew down over it; and in the spring it was piled up with falling stones and gravel. And as all these things were left there to mold, they finally gathered so much soil on the steps that not only herbs and grass, but even bushes and trees could take root there."

"But, at the same time, a great disparity has arisen between the three steps. The topmost step, which lies nearest Smaland, is mostly covered with poor soil and small stones, and no trees except birches and bird-cherry and spruce, . . . thrive there. One understands best how poor and dry it is there, when one sees how small the field plots are, that are plowed up from the forest lands, and how many little cabins the people build for themselves, and how far it is between the churches. But on the middle step there is better soil. . . . This one can see at a glance, since the trees are both higher and of finer quality. There you'll find maple and oak and linden and weeping-birch and hazel trees growing, but no cone-trees to speak of. And it is still more noticeable because of the amount of cultivated land that you will find there; and also because the people have built for themselves great and beautiful houses. On the middle step there are many churches, with large towns around them; and in every way it makes a better and finer appearance than the top step."

"But the very lowest step is the best of all. It is covered with good rich soil; and, where it lies and bathes in the sea, it has not the slightest feeling of the Smaland chill. Beeches and chestnut and walnut trees thrive down here; and they grow so big that they tower above the church-roofs. Here lie also the largest grain-fields; but the people have not only timber and farming to live upon, but they are also occupied with fishing and trading and seafaring. For this reason you will find the most costly residences and the prettiest churches here; and the parishes have developed into villages and cities."

"But this is not all that is said of the three-steps: For one must realize that when it rains on the roof of the big Smaland house . . . the water has to go somewhere; and then, naturally, a lot of it is spilled over the big stairway, big as it was; then cracks appeared in it, and gradually the water has accustomed itself to flow alongside of it, in well dug-out grooves."

And water is water, whatever one does with it. It never has any rest. In one place it cuts and flies away, and in another it adds to. Those grooves it has dug into vales, and the walls of the vales it has decked with soil; and bushes and trees and vines have clung to them ever since—so thick, and in such profusion, that they almost hide the stream of water that winds its way down there in the deep. But when the streams come to the landings between the steps, they throw themselves headlong over them; this is why the water comes with such a seething rush, that it gathers strength with which to move mill-wheels and machinery—these, too, have sprung up by every waterfall.

"But this does not tell all that is said of the land with the three steps. It must also be told that up in the big house in Smaland there lived once upon a time a giant. . . . And it fatigued him . . . to be forced to walk down that long stairway in order to catch salmon from the sea. To him it seemed much more suitable that the salmon should come up to him, where he lived."

"Therefore, he went up on the roof of his great house; and there he stood and threw stones into the East sea. He threw them with such force that they flew over the whole of Blekinge and dropped into the sea. And when the stones came down, the salmon got so scared that they came up from the sea and fled toward the Blekinge streams; ran through the rapids; fung themselves with high leaps over the waterfalls, and stopped."

"How true this is, one can see by the number of islands and points that lie along the coast of Blekinge, and which are nothing in the world but the big stones that the giant threw."

"One can also tell because the salmon always go up in the Blekinge streams and work their way up through the rapids and still water, all the way to Smaland."

"That giant is worthy of great thanks and much honor from the Blekinge people; for salmon in the streams, and stone-cutting on the island—that means work that gives food to many of them even to this day."

Aunt Jo Finds a New Play for Daisy

Daisy was feeling very unhappy because the boys would not let her play with them, so her aunt, Mrs. Bhaer, with whom she was staying, in that delightful book, "Little Men," declared that she would find her a new play. For a day or two there was great excitement while this new game was being prepared; it seemed to Daisy as though lessons never would come to an end. But at last, as we read in Louisa M. Alcott's book:

"Aunt Jo, I've done all my lessons, and I can't wait one single minute more!" cried Daisy, flying into Mrs. Bhaer's room.

"It's all ready, come on!" and tucking Ted under one arm, and her work-basket under the other, Aunt Jo promptly led the way upstairs.

"I don't see anything," said Daisy, staring about her as she got inside the nursery door.

"Do you hear anything?" asked Aunt Jo, catching Ted back by his little frock as he was making straight for one side of the room.

Daisy did hear an odd crackling, and then a purr little sound as of a kettle singing. These noises came from behind a curtain drawn before a deep bay window. Daisy snatched it back, gave one joyful "Oh!" and then stood gazing with delight at—

A wide seat ran round the three sides of the window; on one side hung and stood all sorts of little pots and pans, griddles, and skillets; on the other side a small dinner and tea set, and on the middle part a cooking stove. Not a tin one, that was of no use, but a real iron stove, big enough to cook for a large family of very hungry dolls. But the best of it was that a real fire burned in it, real steam came out of the nose of the little tea-kettle, and the lid of the little tea-pot actually danced a jig, the water inside bubbled so hard. A pane of glass had been taken out and replaced by a sheet of tin, with a hole for the small funnel, and real smoke went sailing away outside so naturally, that it did one's heart good to see it. The box of wood with a hod of charcoal stood near by; just above hung dustpan, brush and broom; a little market basket was on the low table at which Daisy used to play, and over the back of her little chair hung a white apron with a bib, and a droll mob cap. The sun shone in as if he enjoyed the fun, the little stove roared beautifully, the kettle steamed, the new tins sparkled on the walls, the pretty china stood in tempting rows, and it was altogether as cheery and complete a kitchen as any child could desire.

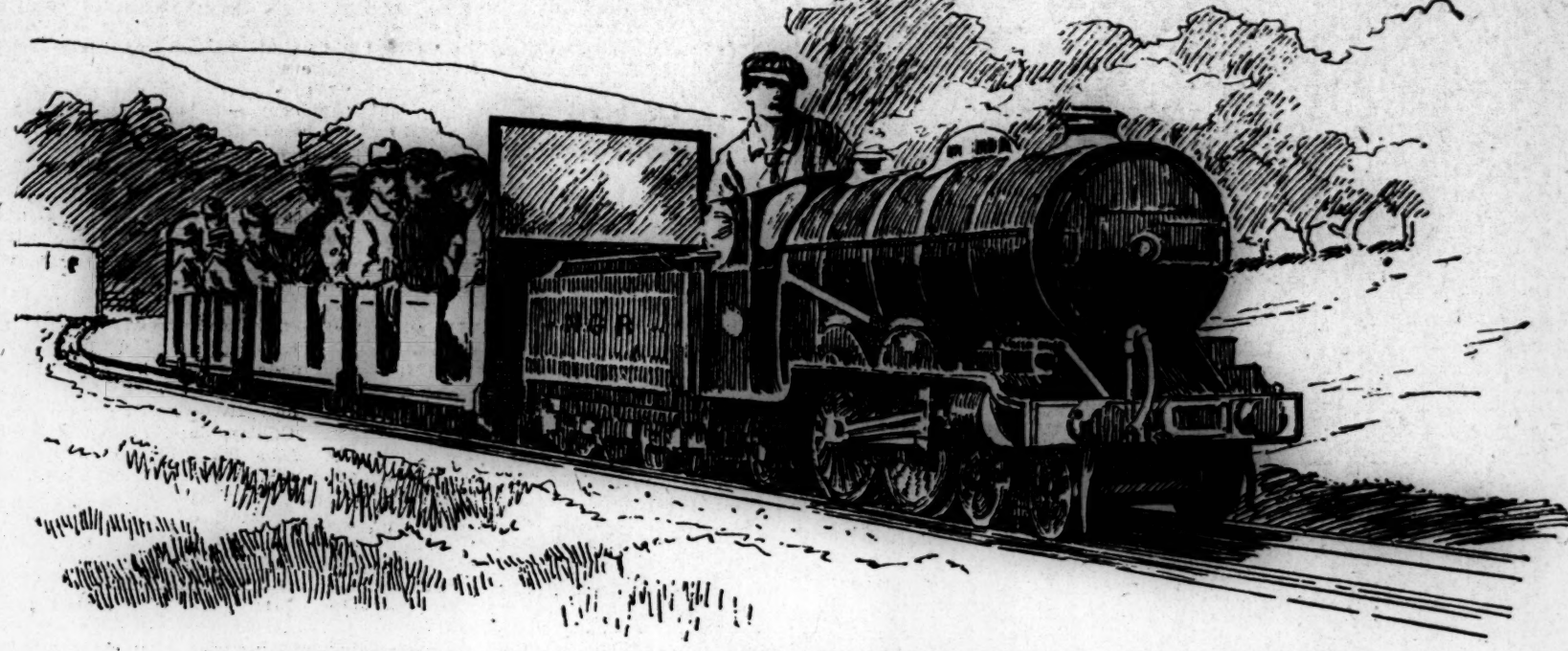
Daisy stood quite still after the first glad "Oh!" but her eyes went quickly from one charming object to another, brightening as they looked, till they came to Aunt Jo's merry face; there they stopped as the happy little girl hugged her, saying gratefully:

"Oh, Aunt, it's a splendid play! can I really cook at the dear stove, and have parties and mess, and sweep, and make fires that truly burn? I like it so much! What made you think of it?"

"Your liking to make gingersnaps with Asia made me think of it," said Mrs. Bhaer, holding Daisy, who frisked as if she would fly. "I knew Asia wouldn't let you mess in her kitchen very often, and it wouldn't be safe at this fire up here, so I thought I'd see if I could find a little stove for you, and teach you to cook; that would be fun, and useful, too. So I traveled round among the toy shops, but everything large cost too much and I was thinking I should have to give it up."

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by The Locomotive Publishing Company, Limited, London

The Eskdale Narrow Gauge Railway

Many visitors to the English Lakes welcomed the opening of the miniature railway which makes possible a visit to Wastwater by rail. Years ago a line, serving for both passenger and mineral traffic, was laid from Raven-glass, on the Cumberland coast, to Boot. Then the iron ore mines in the district ceased to work and the little railway was discarded—only a rusty line and a few neglected stations remaining, so that tourists wishing to visit Wastwater had to make the journey by coach.

The railway line has now been reopened and trains are again running. The engines that draw the little trains on this miniature line are about two feet six inches in height, and could almost run underneath an ordinary dining table, and the driver, who sits amongst the coke, looks many sizes too large when he takes his seat on the engine. The line has a 15-inch gauge. What businesslike little locomotives they are! They can each

pull a train load of passengers up gradients with the greatest ease, and long before the journey's end is reached the desire to laugh at the little, fussy engine has given place to a feeling of admiration and respect.

The railway starts from Raven-glass where the station consists of a little wooden shed, in front of which any day may be seen some tiny open coaches with a toy engine close by. The signals are only about six feet high and look decidedly "tricky." The coaches are so low it is unnecessary to open the little toy doors to enter the car, as it is quicker just to stride in; each has two compartments which seat four passengers comfortably.

Before starting, tickets are issued by the general manager and a combined passenger manager and advertising agent, and the former, with an assistant, travels with the train and gives a hand when necessary. At a signal from the general manager, the

engine driver takes his seat on the coke, the engine gives a little whistle and away the train starts.

The tiny railway runs through much beautiful scenery, and the open coaches allow a full view of a most delightful prospect. To right and left grow innumerable ferns, whilst straight ahead are the glorious hills which form a part of the "backbone of England." The first station, Muncaster, is within easy distance of Lord Muncaster's ancient and beautiful castle, famous for its grass terrace from which a most glorious view of the hills may be obtained. Partridges fly constantly across the track and sober looking pheasants sit on the fence alongside, while a dozen rabbits pop their heads out of their holes and pop them in again. On goes the little train, traveling at 15 or 20 miles an hour. As the more mountainous part of the country is reached, the hills rise on the right to the height of a thousand feet; then the train rounds

a curve and presently Irton Road station is reached. The next station, Eskdale Green, can only boast a little hut and a grassy bank for a waiting room. Boot is the terminus of the tiny line.

The Eskdale Narrow Gauge railway, to give the miniature railway its proper title, has been relaid and rebuilt by a Northampton firm of engineers, and from Boot visitors are able to reach Scawfell, England's highest mountain, and Wastwater. At Wastwater Head, there is a tiny church which is well worth visiting. The residents there have long boasted that they possessed in their vicinity the highest mountain, the deepest lake, and the smallest church in the country; and to this record they can now add the smallest, and certainly the most interesting, railway.

Water Can Flow Uphill

That it is possible for water to flow uphill, when the conditions are just right, has been proved by a remarkable occurrence in connection with the construction of the Panama canal. Says a writer in St. Nicholas. Salt water from the Pacific ocean has entered the canal and invaded Miraflores lake, eight miles inland and 55 feet above sea level, in such quantities as to render the plan for using the lake for water supply quite impossible.

As if the fact of water climbing a hill were not of itself remarkable enough, it should be remembered that salt water is heavier than the fresh, which would make the feat all the more difficult. In this instance, however, its weight seems actually to have helped its ascent, curious as the statement may sound.

The only possible explanation of this strange phenomenon is the diffusion of the water in the process of lockage, which takes place in the following manner:

When a vessel is ready to ascend the Miraflores locks, she enters the lower lock and the gates are closed behind her. She is then floating in a mixture containing, perhaps, 75 per cent of salt water from the ocean. The valves are then opened, and fresh water from the lake above is admitted into the lock through the openings in the bottom, until the level of the water in the lock is raised to the level of the water in the upper lock. In this process of filling the lock, the salt water and the fresh water are thoroughly mixed. The water in the upper and lower locks being now on the same level, the gates between the two are opened and the vessel is moved into the upper lock. While this movement is taking place, however, the heavier, salt water in the lower lock flows into the lower part of the upper lock, by reason of its greater weight, while the lighter, fresh water in the upper lock flows rapidly over the heavier water in the lower lock. In this manner, while the vessel is being transferred from one lock to the other, a considerable quantity of the salt water enters the upper lock.

The gates are then closed behind the vessel, and fresh water from the lake is admitted through the bottom of the upper lock, until it is filled to the same level as the lake. By this, certainly, the percentage of salt water in the upper lock should be reduced to a very small amount, yet, when the gates are opened and the vessel passes out into the lake, a considerable amount of the water in the upper lock chamber flows out with it and is salty enough to make the water of the lake brackish and unfit for use. Increased traffic should naturally cause an increased amount of salt water in the lake.

The Orkneys

The Orkney Islands, says Pearson's magazine, do not really belong to Great Britain in the sense that they were ever ceded by treaty or acquired by conquest. They were simply transferred by Denmark to Scotland in 1468, in pledge for the payment of the dowry of the Princess of Denmark, who was married to James III., King of Scotland. In the deed of transfer, which is still in existence, it is specially mentioned that Denmark shall have the right to redeem them at any future time by paying the original amount of the dowry with interest to date.

There is no likelihood, however, that Denmark will ever attempt to exercise her right of redemption, because 60,000 forins, the original amount of the dowry, plus compound interest for 448 years, would amount to perhaps a trillion pounds, and that is a bit more than the islands are worth.

The Compass and How to Use It

Every boy should know how to find direction, how to use a compass, how to find his way by the stars and sun, how to steer a boat by compass, how to calculate the height of various objects and how to determine the distance across rivers, ponds, ravines or other areas. These things are useful, whether on land or sea, on prairie or in the woods, in valleys or on mountain tops. In addition to the real value and use of such knowledge, you will find that a surprising amount of fun may be obtained by employing it in many ways.

Of course, the commonest method of determining the direction of one object from another, or of finding your way or steering a boat, is by means of a compass, writes A. Hyatt Verrill in "The Boys' Outdoor Vacation Book." Most boys have some idea of the use of a compass, and are familiar with the cardinal points of north, south, east and west, but only a few boys can name more than eight of the compass points correctly and in proper order. Under many conditions this might prove sufficient for ordinary directions, for the landsman seldom finds it necessary to state that a certain wind is from the northeast by north, or that a certain spot is east one quarter south from another. If he states that the wind is northeast or that the spot referred to is east, it serves his purpose well enough. It would be quite a different matter were he sailing a boat, following a trail through the woods or crossing a desert or plain. Under these circumstances, such general and indefinite directions would never answer for while on a short trip, or where the destination could be plainly seen for some distance, a point or two off would make no difference, yet in the course of a 20 to 50 mile trip the variation of a quarter point might result in the traveler missing the objective point altogether. You can easily imagine what might happen if you were traveling across a desert, where you . . . depended upon reaching an oasis or water hole only a few hundred feet in diameter. A variation of a fraction of a point under such conditions, would carry you so far to one side that you would never find the coveted water.

The boy who takes to the woods must be careful of little things, and therefore I advise you all to spend ample time in studying the compass until you can rattle off the 32 points, or "box the compass," in sailor's parlance, with ease and rapidity, both backward and forward, and can tell a direction or steer a boat within a quarter-point. In traveling, or sailing, a floating card compass is far superior to a compass with moving needle, but, as they are much more bulky and cumbersome than a pocket compass, they are better suited to boat use than to tramp outfitting. In the floating card compass, the needle is attached to or is part of the card bearing the points. This card either revolves upon a pivot or floats upon mercury or other material while its encircling case remains stationary, and a small line or mark, known as the "lubber's mark," is indicated on the case and should be so adjusted that, when facing the north, the north on card and lubber's mark should be in line. In the movable needle compass, the card with points remains stationary while a pivoted needle swings over it. In a boat, the floating card compass is almost a necessity, for with it the boat's head is pointed in the direction or "course" desired,

whereas, with a needle compass, the card or dial remains stationary with the boat and the needle shifts about. As a result, the helmsman must do some mental calculation to know how to hold his craft, in order to follow a given course.

On land, however, it is quite a different matter, for it is an easy matter to turn your compass about until the needle and the "north" are in line and then head in the desired direction. Small pocket compasses are usually of the movable needle type, but they are made with swinging cards and these are so much better and easier than I advise every boy to obtain one, if possible.

It is excellent training to practice sailing and walking by compass, and a novel and interesting game of "Hare and Hounds" may be played by the "hares" starting out and tramping in a course across country, meanwhile keeping a watch on the compass and traveling as nearly in a straight line as possible, and at the end of two or three miles erect a flag or other mark readily seen for a few hundred yards. These boys should then give the compass directions and approximate distance to the "hounds," who must find the goal by following the compass course. As the players become more expert, the distance should be increased and the goal made smaller and the game more interesting and instructive by changing the course at certain given points and distances. Thus a course may be given as "north-east by east for two miles to a white flag; then north-northeast for one mile to a pine tree and hence north-west for one mile to a pile of stones marked with a cross." On the water, the same game may be played by placing buoys or stakes at certain distances and then by following the given course try to locate them. If a small flag, or marked rag, be placed on the buoy this may be brought back by the "hounds" as a trophy.

Tit Tat Too

Tit Tat Too was a favorite game with our grandmothers and grandfathers, when games were not so plentiful as they are now. Although so simply constructed, it is as much fun as any game that is made nowadays.

On a piece of cardboard, draw an eight-inch square. Inside that square, draw another an inch smaller, and inside that a third square an inch smaller than the last. Join the three squares together with lines through the center and place a dot on each corner and in the center of each square where the lines cross.

Only two can play this game at a time, says a contributor to Something To Do. One player has nine white buttons and the other nine black buttons. Each player places a button on a dot, in turn trying to make a row of three on any line. If one succeeds in making a row, he cries "Tit Tat Too," and claims one of his opponent's buttons. When the buttons are all placed on the board, they may be moved in turn from one stop to another on a straight line, thus trying to make a row. If one succeeds in making a row and can open the row without his opponent moving in, he may claim one of his opponent's buttons every time he closes the row. The aim is to make a slip row so that the button makes a row every time it is moved, and so the opponent's buttons can be cleared off quickly. With a little practice, you will be able to play Tit Tat Too very well.

Washington Irving Visits Mr. Scott at Abbotsford

(To Peter Irving)

Abbotsford, Sept. 1, 1817.

My Dear Brother: I have barely time to scrawl a line before the gossamer goes off with the letters to the neighboring postoffice. . . . On Friday, in spite of sullen, gloomy weather, I mounted the top of the mail coach, and rattled off to Selkirk. It rained heavily in the course of the afternoon, and drove me inside. On Saturday morning early I took chaise for Melrose; and on the way stopped at the gate of Abbotsford, and sent in my letter of introduction, with a request to know whether it would be agreeable for Mr. Scott to receive a visit from me in the course of the day. The glorious old minstrel himself came . . . to the gate, took me by the hand in a way that made me feel as if we were old friends; in a moment I was seated at his hospitable board among his charming little family, and here have I been ever since. I had intended certainly being back to Edinburgh today (Monday), but Mr. Scott wishes me to stay until Wednesday, that we may make excursions to Dryburgh Abbey, Yarrow, &c., as the weather has held up and the sun begins to shine. I cannot tell how truly I have enjoyed the hours I have passed here. They fly too quick, yet each is loaded with story, incident, or song; and when I consider the world of ideas, images, and impressions . . . since I have been here, it seems incredible that I should only have been two days at Abbotsford. I have rambled about the hills with Scott; visited the haunts of Thomas the Rhymer, and other spots rendered classic by border tale and . . . song, and have been in a kind of dream or delirium.

As to Scott, I cannot express my delight at his character and manners. He is a sterling, golden-hearted old worthy, full of the joyousness of youth, with an imagination continually furnishing forth pictures, and a charming simplicity of manner that puts you at ease with him in a moment. It has been a constant source of pleasure to me to remark his deportment towards his family, his neighbors, his domestics, his very dogs and cats; every thing that comes within his influence seems to catch a beam of that sunshine that plays round his heart; but I shall say more of him hereafter, for he is a theme on which I shall love to dwell. . . .

Your affectionate brother,

W. I.

Making Silhouettes

There is an interval of time, both before sunrise and after sunset, during which the contrast between the light in the sky and the light on the landscape is much greater than at any other time of day—due to the fact that during this interval the sun's rays do not reach the landscape, though they do reach and brilliantly illuminate a considerable part of the sky.

All of us have observed the changing colors of the sky after sunset, as the sun's rays are first partly, then wholly, withdrawn, says Kodakery, and many of us have also observed the sky changing from dull to bright and over brighter colors, during the period just preceding sunrise.

Now it is during these periods—very shortly before sunrise and very shortly after sunset, when the sky is free from clouds—that outdoor silhouettes can most easily be made with the camera, and the method is as simple as it is certain.

Any object, not too light in color, that is clearly outlined against the most brightly light part of the sky can be photographed in silhouette. When the sun is just below the horizon, an exposure of 1-25 of a second, with stop 8 (f11), will usually give the desired result. With single-lens cameras, that have no No. 8 stop, and with cameras of the box type that have neither stop nor shutter speed markings, the largest stop should be used and a snapshot made.

No rule can be given for exposures when the sun is several minutes (in time) below the horizon, since the strength of the light is then changing rapidly and is as different for different latitudes and for different seasons of the year as is the duration of dawn and twilight.

Silhouette negatives must be contrasty, that is, the highlights must be dense and the shadows almost transparent. They should be developed 20 minutes in the tank, with two tank powders, when the temperature of the developer is 65 degrees. The prints should be made on a "contrasty" paper, like Contrast Velox. Should undesired detail show in the silhouette, it can be etched from the negative by gently scraping it off the emulsion side with a sharp penknife. . . .

Every prominent object on the landscape that stands clearly outlined against the sky is a subject for a silhouette. Every moving object, including, of course, horses, cattle and other animals, as well as all types of humanity, can be photographed in silhouette. When making silhouette portraits, a full profile, that is, a straight side view of the face, usually gives the most characteristic likeness.

On the Way to Tattletown

On the way to Tattletown
What is this I see—
A pig upon a pedestal!
A cabbage up a tree!
A rabbit cutting capers
With a twenty-dollar-bill!
If I don't get to Tattletown
Then no one ever will.

—Leroy F. Jackson, in St. Nicholas.

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THE HOME FORUM

Usefulness to Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE familiar passage at the end of the ninth chapter of Luke's Gospel, in the New Testament, reading "And Jesus said unto him, No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God," gives us renewed meaning when we consider the exact statement of the original Greek—"No man who has put his hand to the plough and turns back, is of any use as a worker in God's kingdom."

The difference in translation is not great. The point that he who looks back is not fit for the kingdom, stands clearly in each. The phraseology "is fit for," however, does not convey just what may be found in "is of any use." The former may leave us thinking, unless we think beneath the surface of the words, about fitting ourselves to receive the kingdom. The latter leaves no doubt as to our own usefulness to it.

And this is just the question the Christian Science does not hesitate to ask: "What use is he to 'the kingdom of God'?" Many of us are given to believing that the kingdom of heaven will benefit us. Few of us yet realize that this kingdom comes that we may benefit others. True, heaven blesses all. But he who looks to get blessings rather than to give them, does not quite enter heaven, however good his theories may be about it. Through the gate of service heaven is found, and when it is all found and sin and pain shall be no more, perfect service, divine Love, God, expressed by man to

man, shall surely constitute heaven's entirety.

For what is divine Love, but constant service? Not, as all well know, the personal service which panders to the senses; but the unselfish serving which truly loves another's actual welfare and helps it on. It has been said that divine Love is infinite consideration. Think, if you will, of the measure of your devotion to the interests of some one you love. Think further, of such unselfish devotion extended to all men, all creatures. Think of it quickened and made daily purer by a growing understanding of the divine nature, and that divine nature reflected by you. Contemplate our state if every one of us truly burned with zeal to promote the holiness and happiness of every other one of us. Thus you glimpse, at least, infinite consideration, and grasp something of divine Love in action, divine Love reflected by man for the welfare of all men. And this, carried to full demonstration, would truly constitute the whole of heaven; for God, maintaining man and universe in complete harmony, is heaven. The human heart can grasp no greater.

This kingdom of heaven, seen as possible by the pure in heart, is, by the teaching of Christian Science, brought close at hand. Not in the future, but now, we are to become "use as a worker in God's kingdom," for where God is, heaven is; and he who even begins to understand and

obey God now, has some measure of heaven now. Too long has the theology of the world taught earth here and heaven elsewhere; trouble here and salvation by and by. God is just as good as He ever will be; man, in Truth, as God knows him, the direct opposite of matter; but he rises just as immortal, as he ever will be. The whole question of salvation lies in reversing popular belief. Instead of a sinner man to be saved and a mortal man to be made immortal, it is discovered that this sinner never can be saved nor this mortal become immortal. They can, however, disappear; be put off, little by little. So, the true Christian no longer sits down despairingly with the sin and the mortality, to wait for future heaven; but he rises into the understanding of his true spiritual being now, knows it to be a heaven-dweller today, and begins to push out of his thought and experience all the things that are unlike heaven. The situation is turned about, that is all. If God, as divine Mind, is omnipresent, heaven is here now. The Christian Scientist stands in this divine logic, sustained by God in his endeavor to refute the material evidence which defies the presence of heaven. Once his hand is put to this plow, he cannot well turn back.

And how does he keep his hand to the plow? By the faithful patient reflection of the divine Love which serves. Christ Jesus plainly said no man could have greater love than to lay down his life for his friends. And

he, in laying down his human life found himself immortal and intact in heaven. So his followers, letting go that which seeks even heaven for itself, find heaven. To be "of any use as a worker" each man must be putting off his own animality, that he may reflect, in all his mental attitude, true spirituality. His hand cannot weaken or waver at this plow, his head cannot turn. He conquers himself through clinging steadfastly to that divine Love which is Principle and which operates as Principle, and so reflects it to bring heaven to all. Futile it is to wonder how useful the truth may be to us or whether it can be used by us. Our usefulness to Truth is our great concern. Upon page 165 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, 'What am I?' to the scientific response: 'I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing.'"

When all men find that their "reason for existing" is to bring good to others, heaven will be here. Truth is never bent to the service of self. Truth compels service to others. And if only one man on earth were serving others in true spiritual love, his usefulness to Truth would begin the millennium. One and another and another joining him, their usefulness to Truth would multiply it. When all men serve God, or Truth, supremely by whole service to each other, no evil will remain. So, you can be useful to Truth, if you will, today and every day, by living the truth you know to purify yourself and thereby liberate your neighbor.

Sometimes we miss the simple ways of Truth, by overmuch theory. How can divine Love first be manifested by human beings, other than, say, in kindness? Let him who feels far from divine Love try to go about a steady unbroken course of kindness toward everybody and every living thing. That alone, based upon spiritual understanding, and patiently and thoroughly done, would make him enormously useful to Truth. And well done, would open further ways of usefulness. And when all is summed, the spiritual plowman really cannot turn back, once his hand is set to serve. His usefulness as a worker must set itself in serviceable order when his thoughts are right. His "reason for existing" must shine out inviolate, for service is the law of God.

Sight!

Close thine eyes and thou shalt see.—Joubert.

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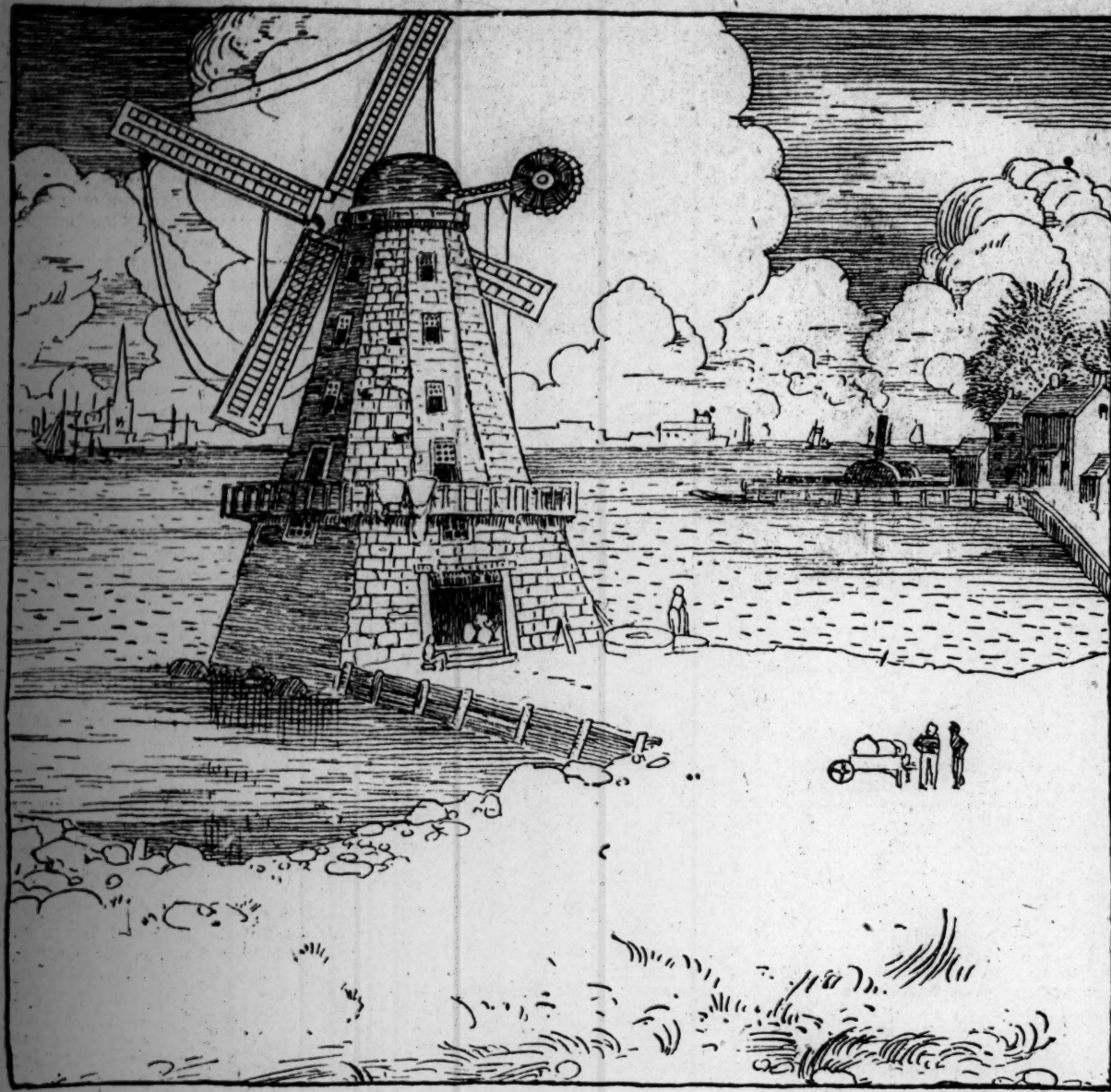
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Edge Mill, an Old-Time Landmark of Jersey City, 1806-1839

Some of the most interesting sidelights on history come from the books that are written by old residents of some particular town. No incident is too insignificant to be related, and in the chronicle of civic doings we

gain a strangely intimate acquaintance with stanch and sturdy citizens, justly honored by their fellows, albeit their names have only local fame. Such a book, and a peculiarly comprehensive one, is Harriett Phillips

Eaton's study of Jersey City, which the Woman's Club commissioned and published in 1898-1899, the proceeds being dedicated to the erection of tablets on historic sites of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Now, whether the site of Isaac Edge's mill has been deemed worthy of a tablet, I do not know, but in Mrs. Eaton's book few stories are more quaint or pleasing than that which tells of its arrival. The windmill stood at the corner of Montgomery and Green streets, on a pier one hundred feet in length. It was the exact duplicate of one owned by Mr. Edge, Senior, in Derbyshire, England, and sent to his son, Isaac Edge in 1806, soon after he settled in Jersey City, in appreciation of his success in the New World. "Every part," says Mrs. Eaton, "was marked to insure its proper erection. The motive power was a windmill upon an octagonal tower seven stories in height. The fans on the wings were originally canvas, but these were destroyed by a September gale in 1821, when Mr. Edge replaced them with iron fans. It was quite a celebrated mill and considered the best in America. It faithfully ground its grists until taken down in 1839 to make room for the New Jersey Railroad tracks; but its days of usefulness were not over." It was removed to Tonn Harbor, L. I. From there it was taken to Southwold, L. I., where it continued for some time to do good work. "The family still have in their possession the ledger of the old mill," adds Mrs. Eaton. "The accounts were kept in English currency until 1816. In 1812 flour was sold at the mill for eighteen dollars a barrel."

The owner of this much-traveled mill justified his father's faith in his success, for in 1830, Isaac Edge, presumably the same, "established a factory for the manufacture of fireworks, which grew to be the largest in the country, and was widely known in Europe and South America. He was the inventor of scenic fireworks, and his manufactory was a training school for American pyrotechnists." So, Isaac Edge justly may be said to have added lustre to the town which includes Robert Fulton in its list of inventors, and further claims to have housed Samuel F. B. Morse while he evolved the telegraph.

The Olive Plantations of the Romans in Tunisia

The Seldja gorge in Tunisia is an astonishing freak of nature, its very portal, Norman Douglas says in "Fountains in the Sand," "is fantastic, theatrical; it leads into an arena of river rocks that might serve as council chamber for a cloud of ifrits, and is closed at the further end. There is a second gateway to be passed before you can enter the gorge itself."

The track winds upwards—the whole length of the defile is about three miles—sometimes between walls of rock which are chiseled so smoothly by the gentle waters that one can hardly believe them to be of natural workmanship (and at these points, as a rule, your only path is the stream bed itself); opening out again into wide amphitheatres, rose-tinted cirques of desolation, where masses of debris, slipped down from the heights, lie prone in Dantesque confusion. There are rock doves and falcons flitting about the sunny precipices; cliff-fallows build precarious habitations against the roof of yawning caverns; sandpipers and waders skim over the streamlet that glides in a smiling flood across reaches of yellow sand. The charm of water in the waste! "Spiky reeds and tamarisks trip alongside, and the wild fig thrusts demonic roots into the crevices; here and there you may see a group of

oleasters, descendants, maybe, of the now vanished Roman olive plantations in the plain, or a stunted palm that has shot up from a stone cast away by some passing caravan. For these Oueds are all highways dating from immemorial ages; there is a ceaseless passage of man and animals along them."

Another day, the writer relates that he rode out of the rock-portal into the plain. "It is a treeless waste, bereft of every sign of cultivation. And yet, if you look on your left hand as you issue from the gorge, you will perceive, at the very narrowest point, some fragments of ancient masonry adhering to the cliff; they are all that remains of a Roman dam which blocked up the valley, regulated the supply of water flowing from above, and purified it from stones and sand. The inference is clear: the plain must have been cultivated in those days. Likely enough, it was covered, like many other parts of 'Africa,' with olives, that drew their life from this judiciously managed water supply."

"Monsieur Bordenave thinks that the ancient 'forest of Africa' was composed chiefly of olive plantations, and proofs of the former abundance of these trees can be found in certain local names, such as Jebel Zitouna—the Mount of Olives—clinging to local-

ities where not a tree is now visible; there are also sporadic oleasters growing near many Roman ruins. Strong evidence; and still stronger is this: that Roman oil presses have actually been found, buried in the desert sand. Up to a short time ago the Arabs deliberately destroyed the olives, to avoid paying the tax on them; the French have changed all this, and though I am not aware that they go as far as did the Romans, who encouraged tree planting by exemption from impost, yet they have inaugurated a severe régime; one reads with satisfaction of exemplary penalties inflicted for illicit timber cutting."

"It is good to remember, also, that whereas the Romans had five centuries of peace to bring Tunisia to its high pitch of prosperity, the French only began yesterday."

"The old olive plantations are creeping back again," the writer says in another chapter, "into regions that have been deserted for centuries. They follow the railway lines; and nothing is a sadder commentary on the medievalism which deplores the building of railways into the desert than facts like that of the plain of Maknassy—a sterile tract up to a few years ago—which is now covered, for a distance of sixty kilometers, by olive groves. Why? Because the line from Sfax to Gafsa happens to pass through it."

Sunset in Italy

It was the hour at which Italians, whether on the doorsteps of narrow city alleys, or by roadside, or field-side, or seashore, so dearly love to come forth from the coverings of roofs, and enjoy the sweet influences of their delicious air and of the evening hour. . . . The silent shores, the silent hills, the silent woods, gathered a special and expressive beauty from the lights peculiar to the dying hour of the day. Even the squalor of the miserable little town, burrowing in the sands, seemed glorified into a semblance of beauty, or at least of harmony, with the other elements of the scene. But the outlook from the coast seaward was gorgeously and magnificently beautiful. The sun was falling into the western blue in unimagined splendor; and the golden pathway through the darkening blue of the waters came up from the far west straight to the spot on the shore on which two women were sitting. A little behind and to the right of them was what is called the town, and every pane of glass remaining in the western windows of it seemed a strongly burning fire, under the painting of the level rays. The entire outline of the western island of the Lily was traced in burnished gold against a purple sky. And all the woods and crags of the nearer Monte Argentario were bathed in light of every hue from delicate bloom like the pink of a rose, to deepest indigo.—Tredlope.

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Edward Dowden to James Ashcroft Noble

Winstead Temple Road, Dublin, April 22, 1878.

My dear Sir,
I have taken a long time to acknowledge your last letter and to thank you for the gift of your book. The pain that comes from being thought too well of, is as you know a pain mingled

with hope that one may be still worth some real regard, and perhaps better worth it for being reminded of what one would wish to be and is not. And your book shows me that if we came to look at each other face to face, we should find true material for—shall I say—comradeship. It seems to me not a piece of literary manufacture, but a living book. . . . I forgive "Paul"—all whose likings and dislikes I do not attribute to you his biographer—his indifference to Miss Austen. I first found a torn novel of hers, one wet day, in a Wicklow inn—a most desolate spot on a roadside—little page gone, and neither my brother nor I knew the writer's name. We were delighted with such a godsend—and I afterwards read all Jane Austen's books with pleasure. It was in a leisurely and unaroused season. Then afterwards they became nothing to me, for there are times when one wants deeper solutions of things than good temper and good sense can furnish. But when in the mood I can return to Jane Austen and find her admirable.

Nearly all your other friends are mine. To care for James Martineau and also to care for George Eliot, must mean that you and I would care for one another. . . . At first I shrink a little from writing as I have done, lest it might give a personal bias to your criticism of my Essays; but my truest thought was that you would more courageously give me pain if you thought it needful. The book has had to endure two snubbing already. . . . But these leave no impression which lasts overnight; (just at first they produce a mere sensation of having been hit at but that doesn't transform itself into a thing of the mind); the good wound of a friend pains, and may help to heal some malady. I think in several ways my essays go against the stream of contemporary tendencies in literature. But I do not want to play the critic myself.

Believe me, dear Sir,
Most truly yours,
E. DOWDEN.

The Irish Hill Fern

Oh, the Fern! the Fern!—the Irish hill Fern!—That girds our blue lakes from Lough Lene to Lough Erne. . . . The fairy's tall palm tree! the heath-bird's fresh nest, And the couch the red deer deems the sweetest and best. With the free winds to fan it, and dew-drops to gem,—Oh, what can yet match with this beautiful fern?

From the shrine of Saint Finbar, by lone Avonbule, To the halls of Dunluce, with its towers by the sea. From the hill of Knockthru to the rath of Moyrove, Like a chaplet it circles our green island o'er—In the bawn of the chief, by the anchorite's cell, On the hill-top, or greenwood, by streamlet or well, With a spell on each leaf that no mortal can learn,—Oh, there never was plant like the Irish hill Fern!

—Arthur Gerald Geoghegan.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1916

EDITORIALS

Republican Claims

IT WOULD be completely out of the order of things political, in the United States, that the results of the national election in 1912 should repeat themselves in 1916. In the former year political conditions were abnormal. The Republican party was divided. A greater number of votes were polled by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft combined than were polled for Mr. Wilson; but Mr. Wilson, nevertheless, carried the election. As between the Republican and the Democratic parties, the former had the popular vote, by a plurality of 2,160,194. But Mr. Wilson had 435 electoral votes, as against eighty-eight for Mr. Roosevelt and eight for Mr. Taft. States normally, and almost certainly Republican, were counted for the Democratic ticket in 1912, because of the split between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. For purposes of estimating probable results on Nov. 7, the figures of four years ago are practically useless.

A. T. Hert, chief of the western Republican headquarters, predicts, from information at hand at the present time, that Mr. Hughes will carry all of the normal Republican states within the jurisdiction of his office, meaning, all the states in the middle West that usually go Republican. He says further that Hughes will break into the column of normally Democratic states, notably Missouri and Kentucky. Kentucky has gone Republican only once since 1864, when it preferred Mr. McKinley to Mr. Bryan; Missouri has been Democratic since 1872, except in 1904, when it rejected Judge Parker for Colonel Roosevelt, and in 1908, when it preferred Mr. Taft to Mr. Bryan. In other words, Kentucky once out of thirteen presidential elections, and Missouri twice out of eleven presidential elections, have given their electoral vote to Republican nominees. It should, however, be said that results in legislative, congressional and state contests, in both Kentucky and Missouri, have long justified Republicans, as they do this year, in assuming a "fighting chance."

Frank H. Hitchcock, former postmaster-general, who has had a long connection with national political affairs, having been assistant secretary of the national Republican committee in 1904-8, manager of William Howard Taft's campaign for the presidential nomination in 1908, chairman of the Republican national committee in 1908-9, and now assistant to Chairman Willcox of the Republican national committee, does not wholly support Mr. Hert's contention as regards Kentucky and Missouri, but he has arrived at some other interesting conclusions. For instance, he counts as "surely" Republican, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Ohio; as "probably" Republican, Indiana, the Dakotas, Michigan, California, Oregon and Washington, and as "doubtful," Missouri, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

Now, if we take these states in their order it will be found that, of those pronounced "sure," Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Ohio all went Republican, while Nebraska went Democratic, in 1908. Of the "probable" states, all went Republican in 1908, and of the "doubtful" states, Missouri and Montana went Republican, while Kentucky, Nevada and Colorado went Democratic in 1908. Arizona and New Mexico cast their first votes in a presidential election four years ago, and both went Democratic.

Senator John W. Weeks, chairman of the United States Senate Republican campaign committee, is quoted as saying, "There is no doubt that the West is for Hughes." To this is added the statement: "However, Chairman Weeks accepted Hitchcock's rather than Hert's report on western conditions, and is said to have admonished Chairman Willcox that it behooved everybody to get to work in the danger spots Hitchcock had pointed out." These "danger spots" are to be found, presumably, under the classifications "Surely" and "Probably." Chairman Hitchcock's report is remarkable for the conservatism it displays. His party should thank him for restraining the overoptimism which colors too many estimates and reports at this season of the year.

Mr. Hitchcock and Chairman Weeks both have had recent and unrestricted opportunity of observing conditions in the middle West and in the Northwest. Neither, apparently, is quite so well satisfied as Mr. Hert, who sees the West through the industrial atmosphere of Chicago. In this connection it may not be out of place, since we are striving after facts rather than fancies, to call attention to recent statements published in the eastern Republican press, and based upon special information, to the effect that the West is altogether too apathetic for the good of the Republican cause. Indeed, it is asserted very plainly that the West is so wrapped up in prosperity as to be dangerously indifferent to politics. It would be difficult to determine, from some of the reports, whether the Republicans or the Democrats have the more reason to complain of the West's lack of interest in the great questions which the election, two weeks from next Tuesday, will, in a large measure, decide.

Manifestly, the Republican managers are not trying to deceive themselves. Rather are they inclined to the wiser course of refusing to take everything for granted. A comprehensive Democratic estimate of certainties, probabilities and possibilities is due.

The Question of Wages in France

ONE of the most complex questions arising out of the war, and presenting itself to the authorities in all the belligerent and in many neutral countries, is that of wages. Common justice, of course, demands that the national burdens imposed by the great world struggle shall be, as far as possible, equalized, and, in grappling with this gigantic task, a nation, whether acting through its government or through the channel of voluntary effort, is faced with many problems. In almost every discussion

which has taken place on the question of an advance in wages since the beginning of the war, there has been a tendency, on both sides, to adhere too much to old arguments, and not to recognize that the circumstances are exceptional and call for exceptional action. The employer has been too much inclined to take the stand that the maintenance of his "just profits" would not admit of advances; whilst the employee has been too much inclined to take the view that advances in the cost of living warranted a proportionate advance in the standard of wages. Clearly, if the burden is to be equalized, sacrifices must be made on both sides, and the ever wider recognition of this fact will, no doubt, quickly result in an equitable adjustment of the matter.

In France the question has reached a peculiarly urgent stage. Writing in the columns of L'Humanité, recently, M. Marcel Cachin declared that, for some months past, the great need for raising the wages of thousands of employees, engaged in the public services and by private employers, has been apparent to many, and that the problem grows more acute as the cost of living steadily rises. The cost of living, he points out, has increased by more than a third, but regular wages have not been raised, often indeed, they have been lowered. He earnestly advocates an early consideration of the whole matter, and makes a strong appeal to the great transport companies, who are making large profits during the war, to raise the wages of their employees who, he adds, are suffering great privations.

The French workman is, perhaps, specially entitled to consideration. He has borne his burden with but little complaint, and has, as indeed M. Cachin himself points out, placed in the forefront of his outlook, as it were, the fact that the country must be saved at all costs, and that he must contribute his share to the common sacrifice. It is welcome to note from his article that M. Cachin confidently expects an early settlement of the matter, and that the employees will be assured of a minimum wage such as will enable them, as he puts it, to maintain themselves in these difficult times.

Nailing a "Wet" Argument

AN ANTI-PROHIBITION organization, in Nebraska, has recently been circulating, as an argument in favor of the liquor interests, an extract from Governor Capper's message to the Kansas Legislature urging economy in administration, which runs as follows:

Kansas, in common with other states, has experienced in the last decade an increase in the cost of government and the burdens of taxation far beyond the increase in population. In twelve years public expenditures have increased 68 per cent in the state, 77 per cent in the counties, 158 per cent in the cities, 119 per cent in the townships and 182 per cent in the schools.

There, say the "wets," is prohibition for you! That is what it does to the taxpayers of Kansas! Do you want this sort of thing in Nebraska? The simple facts, as presented in Governor Capper's newspaper, the Daily Capital of Topeka, tell a very different story. These show that, while Kansas' population grew, between the years 1900 and 1910, from 1,470,495 to 1,690,949, or 15 per cent, and that of Nebraska increased from 1,066,300 to 1,192,214, or 11 per cent, yet aggregate taxes, raised for all purposes in Nebraska, from 1902 to 1912, increased 108 per cent, and in Kansas 87.8 per cent. That is, the increase in taxes in Nebraska, which is "wet," was 20 per cent greater than in Kansas, which is "dry."

The liquor interests in this, as in all similar instances, are, of course, trying to show that the municipalities and states must have saloons in order that they may have revenues, just as they are attempting to show that the closing of saloons, breweries and distilleries will deprive thousands of people of work. One claim is as shallow as the other. Even if it were true that prohibition increases taxation, and it is not, it is an undeniable fact that, under prohibition, the money raised by taxation is put to better use than that of providing police care and prison accommodation for the victims of the liquor traffic. No sober, capable man in the United States need be dependent on a saloon, a brewery or a distillery for employment.

Not only municipalities, townships, school districts, counties, and states have been affected by rising prices in recent years. Ordinary living costs about twice as much as it did twelve years ago. That a total abstainer is spending a hundred per cent more for the support of his family in 1916 than he paid in 1904 is certainly no proof that, if he were not a total abstainer, he would be called upon to pay only half as much. Being "dry," the community, or state, is better able to meet the higher cost of government than it would be if "wet"; being a total abstainer, the individual is better able to meet the higher cost of living than if he were a drinker.

The liquor interests, in or out of Nebraska, are not helping their case, already hopeless, by advancing arguments that refute themselves.

Guarding the Red Indians' Interests

THE United States department of the interior and its bureau for service to be rendered to American Indians deserve more appreciation than they are likely to get, for the way in which an end is being put to the long-continued exploitation of the aborigines by unscrupulous Indians and whites. Secretary Lane and Commissioner Sells, working under an inherited defective administrative system, and enforcing far from up-to-date legislation, have saved millions of dollars for their wards during the years they have had them in charge. They have supervised the collection of royalties owed to the Indians by renters of their lands, and in such a manner as to reduce losses to a minimum. They have induced the holding of lands in severalty as a way to protect the Indian from himself and from his covetous neighbors, and at the same time to add greatly to the taxable area on which states of the Southwest and Northwest can levy.

Steadily and surely individuals are being trained and aided for civic duties and for social contacts that, in the not distant future, will take them and their children up into the full stream of the national life. Tribal residence and loyalty, collective ownership of lands, and the old

nomadic habits are passing. At the same time, where the nation is under obligation to execute laws that conserve such tribal and collective interests as remain, it does so; and never has there been more official vigilance than now in thwarting the covetousness of the men, Indian, half-breed or white, who, as lawyers, land agents, promoters of mining enterprises, and claim collectors, so long have preyed on the descendants of the original dwellers.

Secretary Lane's thorough study of the entire land problem of the West unquestionably has aided him in shaping the department's attitude toward the Indian landowners. What has been done has been, as far as possible, consistent with the general policy of the nation. The aim, as with the white man, is to get the Indian on to the land as a producer, as a self-controlled, intelligent citizen, and not to let him drift along as a pampered member of a tribal group. In short, the effort is to Americanize him, much after the manner that the white emigrant from Europe is being influenced in communities that are awake to the duty of breaking up the racial colonies to be found in all large towns. To this end the Indian is being helped to become a distinct owner of his own land in regions where he will be obliged to stand on his own feet. And while the process of adjustment is under way, the nation is finding ways to serve the Indian's interests by being his lawyer, banker, collector of royalties, practical teacher and friend.

Liliuokalani

BECAUSE Captain Cook and some of his companions, who abused the hospitality of the Hawaiian islanders, suffered the consequences of their conduct, the false report spread throughout the maritime world that these islanders were cannibals. They never were anything of the sort. On the contrary, they were always a kindly disposed people, and it was in self-defense rather than through unfriendliness to whites, that they had taken extreme measures in dealing with the famous captain and his followers. Less than fifty years ago the slander that the Hawaiians were cannibals still persisted in the United States. The Hawaiians were popularly known, indeed, as the Cannibal islands among large bodies of uninformed and misinformed people, and in a comic opera of the civil war period one of the lyrics had for its title "The King of the Cannibal Islands."

Nevertheless, Gaetano, the Spanish navigator, landed on the shores of the islands in 1542 and found there a people fairly well along, for those times, in the amenities and arts of civilization. These people were partly of native and partly of Spanish stock. Sailors from wrecked vessels, marooned on the islands had married natives, but the native element controlled the situation, and a native dynasty, running back farther than there were means of determining, held the throne. The government was not only monarchical but feudal. One of the best known of the kings, Kamehameha, was on the throne when Vancouver arrived in those parts, along about 1792, and a regular succession of monarchs followed this one for a hundred years.

Meanwhile civilization of the western brand was gradually making itself felt on the islands, and not altogether for their good. Whereas, the King was once absolute and the lords of the land equally so on their own estates, that unrest which is the outgrowth of democratic teachings soon began to set in, and the plain people refused to pay tribute in service or money to the underlords. Creed had come with the Spaniards, too, and the hierarchy and the barons threatened the existence of the throne, which eventually brought upon both the wrath of King Kamehameha, and this brought a French frigate.

In 1846 Kamehameha III. approved of a land grant which divided the soil very generously among the people, and there were other Kamehamehas in succession who proved to be worthy rulers, and from whom King Kalakaua was descended. It was in the reign of the latter that western civilization and western democracy began to assert themselves most actively. About this time, also, observant and enterprising people on the mainland, especially in the United States, began to entertain a yearning for Hawaiian sugar plantations. Many people from the United States visited Hawaii in King Kalakaua's time, and the King visited the States and the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Hawaii became a fertile field for the inspiration of light fiction and opera bouffe. There was a dowager Queen who was constantly making trouble for Kalakaua. She caused riots, and riots injured the property and impaired the interests of American residents and investors, and Kalakaua, whom the Americans on the islands and on the mainland had formed the habit of calling King "Calico," granted many reforms to placate the rioters, and then made way for his sister, Liliuokalani. She soon became known to Americans as Queen "Lil," an abbreviation which she graciously accepted, and her popularity as a monarch lasted for fully three months. Then the democratic unrest set in harder than ever. There were disturbances and there were quietings, such as were heard of later in connection with Haiti and Santo Domingo. The United States sugar interests patriotically raised the stars and stripes, and President Cleveland had the flag hauled down. Then there was a period in which Hawaii lent a lot of politics to the United States, and an opportunity for a patriotic outburst on the Republican side over the so-called Cleveland "scuttle." Finally the inevitable came to pass. Queen "Lil" was dethroned, in 1893, and a settlement, ample enough to support her dignity, was made upon her. The islands were annexed to the United States finally on July 4, 1894.

For twenty-two years, therefore, the last ruler has been ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and in this capacity she has been all that could reasonably be desired. She has the royal palace in Honolulu, a large estate, a splendid annuity, and the respect of her people. She has visited the United States frequently, and is a well-known figure in Washington. She is a social queen in Honolulu, and a recent account tells of the brilliance of her receptions on Washington place. In the capital of the islands, it seems, there are many sets, the leading one, from a native point of view, being that in which the former Queen is dominant, and in which the Princess Kawanakoa and the

Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole move. In accordance with the custom traditional among English-speaking people, and dear to the heart of the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, the princess and the prince, of course, are never called by their right names, but younger members of the royal family, realizing that no offense is meant, are as content with the abbreviations "Kaw" and "Kal" as the royal mother is with "Lil."

Notes and Comments

THERE was a time when the French papers used to add daily to the gaiety of nations by referring to a well-known British member of Parliament as Sir Dilke. There is a certain amiable German naval captain interned in the United States who has confided to an interviewer that he speaks "perfect French," but whose English is still something lacking as he talks of Sir Spring-Rice. With exquisite bonhomie he describes the British ambassador as an "impossible person," and, like all other Englishmen, as "horrible." Such genial criticism passed by interned officers on the ambassadors of friendly powers may be strictly neutral, or it may not, that is a question which may be left to the State Department. In any case it is bad taste and equally ill-mannered.

If a certain New York paper will permit the correction, it was not George II. who was nonplussed as to how the apple got in the dumpling. The bantam cock of Herenhausen was too knowing for that. The real Simon Pure was his grandson "Farmer George," and the story has been told in a well-known caricature and by Peter Pindar in rhyme:—

"'Tis most extraordinary then, all this is—
It beats Pinetti's conjuring all to pieces—
Strange I should never of a dumpling dream!
But, Goody, tell me where, where, where's the seam?"

AT THE next meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, United States senator, is to be proposed for election to honorary membership. The board of assistants having already reported favorably on his candidacy, and the society's historian having approved the finding, it would seem as if his election were a foregone conclusion. Take it on the whole, this seems to be one of Senator Lodge's good years.

IT HAS been discovered, in the great West of the United States, that a farmer no sooner buys an automobile than he becomes a champion of more and better highways. Reasoning from this discovery, the press of the entire section is advising farmers to buy automobiles. The editors, of course, are not altogether disinterested in giving this counsel.

FELICITATIONS over the passing of executive authority in the Philippines to native hands would seem to be a trifle premature. Every right-thinking person in the United States no doubt desires the accomplishment of self-government in the archipelago, but there is widespread and pronounced disagreement with regard to the readiness of the Filipinos for home rule. Since the first step toward separation has been taken, however, encouragement should be extended without stint to the natives who are striving to transform a dependency into a nation. Help, moral and substantial, rather than congratulations, is in order.

A WELL-KNOWN Pole, resident in London, with international fame as a bibliographer, has pledged funds to the University of Chicago for three years to establish a chair of political and economic history of Poland. Since there are now several million of his countrymen in the United States, he wishes Polish history taught impartially, from a Polish point of view, to the young people of a university that is centrally located and that is nearest the largest number of emigrant Poles. Columbia University, in New York city, this year adds Japanese to the modern language courses provided for regular and special students. One of the leading capitalists of the Northwest has just arranged to have Slavic literature taught in the state university of Washington. He wants youth to be equipped for helping to expand Russian-American trade, by way of Seattle.

THE Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia took their departure from Canada in the least ostentatious manner possible. As Governor-General, the Duke succeeded in winning the affection of the people of the Dominion, and there can be no mistaking the genuineness of the regret felt over his retirement. During her residence in Canada, Princess Patricia identified herself graciously and gracefully with all interests engaging the thought of the nation, and she expressed keen and intelligent sympathy with those activities peculiar to developing industries and expanding communities. She evidently aimed to understand Canada, and she succeeded, as have most of her predecessors at Rideau Hall.

CONSIDERING the shortage in the paper-stock supply, and the natural advantages of the United States South in the premises, the wonder has been that that section has not long ago profited by the opportunity held open to it. It now appears that a paper mill, the construction and equipment of which are to cost about \$1,000,000, is to be erected and put in operation at once at Bogalusa, La. Whether capital can be found in the South, or must be sought in the North, is a matter of secondary importance. The principal thing is that there is, in the paper trade of the nation, a pressing demand for industrial development on an immense scale in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other of the forest states in the South.

THE cheering announcement is made that the Cape Cod canal is now paying its operating expenses and taking care of a good part of its interest charge. It is always cheering to learn of the success of a waterway, since, it seems, waterways must encounter so many obstacles in a country that should do everything within reason to encourage such enterprises. Success for the Cape Cod canal means ultimate success for the entire intracoastal waterway undertaking.